The New-York Times.

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OPERATIONS ON THE POTOMAC.

A Dashing Reconnoissance in the Direction of Leesburgh.

ENCOUNTER WITH REBEL CAVALRY

THE ENEMY COMPLETELY SCATTERED.

A Number of Them Killed, Wounded and Taken Prisoners.

A Letter from Gen. McClellan to Gov. Bradford, of Maryland.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

We have received from the TIMES and Philadelphia *Inquirer's* special correspondents at Harper's Ferry the following account of the reconnoissance from that point toward Leesburgh. The dispatch is dated 7 o'clock P. M.:

The reconnoitering party toward Leesburgh has just returned in fine spirits, sore-footed, on rebels' horses. We killed six of the enemy, and wounded several more; captured forty prisoners and thirty horses.

The force left the east side of Loudon Heights at daybreak on Tuesday, marching in the following order:

Sixth New-York Cavalry, (Ira Harris Guard,) Col. Devin.

First Brigade of Gen. GEARY'S command—namely, Seventh and Sixty-sixth Ohio.

Second Brigade—One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Second New-York and Third Maryland, followed by KNAPP'S Pennsylvania Battery, six guns—all under command of Gen. GEARY.

Our forces reached Hillsboro, a secesh village of some fifty houses, about noon. The cavalry dashed in, capturing Lieut. GEIER, of the new company of rebel rangers belonging to STUART'S Cavalry, who had been guarding Snicker's Gap, but were now on scouting duty. They immediately, to the number of one hundred and twenty-five, skedaddled from Hillsboro in the direction of Wheatland.

Overtaking them near Wheatland, we opened with a battery, supported by the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania. The other regiments deployed out in both directions. After a few rounds, the cavalry charged in splendid style, led by Lieut.-Col. McVICARS, formerly of the Royal Artillery, full thirty yards in advance of his men. He received five bullet holes in his clothing, besides having his horse shot under him by a rebel secreted in a haystack.

The chase continued full two miles. Forty prisoners were taken, including the Captain and three other officers, thus clearing out the Grabs in this Valley. Several rebels scattered among the houses, and changed their clothing. One Major, thus disguised, was captured.

Continuing the march, we reached Lovettsville at night—all citizens being driven ahead, so that they could tell no tales. Then we encamped, and started homeward the next morning, at 2 o'clock.

Our forces would have gone to Leesburgh, but they had only two days' rations.

Thus the guerrillas infesting Loudon, and appearing night before last at the river opposite Knoxville, are all cleaned out.

CASUALTIES.

Killed—James Murray.

Wounded—Sergt. Thomas French, left shoulder; John Hays—all of Co. A, Sixth New-York Cavalry. Tompkins, Co. C, shoulder dislocated by his horse falling.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM SHARPSBURGH.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

The TIMES and Philadelphia *Inquirer* special correspondents have just sent us the following dispatch from Sharpsburgh, Md.:

A prisoner, captured during the late reconnoissance, states that the enemy has not over 20,000 troops at any one point in Virginia. On account of our extended line he is necessarily obliged to scatter his forces and keep a vigilant watch all along the river.

The army is daily expecting a supply of clothing, shoes, &c. The force at the extreme right of the line in the vicinity of Hancock, has been greatly strengthened within the past two days. This has caused a movement of two or three divisions further up the river.

Various rumors are afloat in reference to the future disposition of the army. The men are desirous either to offer battle or go into Winter quarters.

Nearly three hundred soldiers, having been found in Sharpsburgh without a proper pass, have been sent to Harper's Ferry to work on roads and bridges.

Capt. F. B. SPEAR, Commissary to the First Brigade of MORELL'S Division, who was wounded on the second Bull Run battle-field, has resumed active duties. His services are considered indispensable.

Capt. J. S. CARNOCK, Quartermaster to the Third Brigade, MORELL'S Division, has flattering prospects of an appointment as Paymaster in the volunteer army.

Valuable services not connected with his special department, rendered on the Peninsula, have caused Capt. CARNOCK to be held in high esteem by the Commanding Generals.

His term of service dates back to the very commencement of the war, and his faithful performance of duty justly entitles him to the position he will probably obtain.

Capt. R. C. WALKER, Commissary to the Third Brigade, MORELL'S Division, has, after some weeks of absence in consequence of illness, returned to take charge of his department.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HEADQUARTERS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

The following dispatch is from the TIMES special correspondent at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac:

The following order has been issued by Gen. McCLELLAN, and has already taken effect:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR KNOXVILLE, Oct. 12, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 282.—(Extract.)—Maj.-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE is assigned to the general charge of the defences of Harper's Ferry, and the Second and Twelfth Army Corps are placed under his orders for the present.

To-day continues the delightful weather we have had here for some time past. A freshet that would add five or six feet to the water in the Potomac would be worth to us a hundred thousand men to-day.

Daily drilling and practice of the whole artillery force have been resumed within the past few days for the first time since leaving the peninsula.

From the signal station on the Maryland Heights the smoke this morning was so thick that the officers could see only eight or nine miles, and that indistinctly. Rebel pickets are at Kearneysville. The camp fires were as usual from two to three miles north of Bunker Hill, to eight or nine miles south of the place, and a great number were seen this morning.

The nights are now exceedingly cold, and the soldiers in their little shelter tents are really suffering. Many, very many, are wholly without blankets or overcoats.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FREDERICK.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

We have received the following from our special correspondent at Frederick:

Mrs. GOFF, wife of a Lieutenant in our army, referred to yesterday in the matter of rescuing rifles from a well, is the daughter of Mr. SMITH of Woodsboro in this State—a noted Rebel.

Gov. BRADFORD this afternoon issued orders notifying the citizens of Frederick county that in consequence of the malfeasance of Dr. MORAN, certificates of exemption granted are null and void, and a commission composed of four surgeons will meet in this city on Monday next to re-examine.

GEN. McCLELLAN TO GOV. BRADFORD.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct 22.

The following has been received by Gov. BRADFORD from Gen. McCLELLAN:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, PLEASANT VALLEY, Md., Oct. 16, 1862.

His Excellency A. W. Bradford, Governor of Maryland:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's order, Sept. 29, in which you advert in such flattering terms to the conduct of this army in the recent battles fought upon the soil of your State. It was with the utmost pride and gratification that I received this most prompt acknowledgement of the skill of the officers and gallantry of the men of the Army of the Potomac. We felt it all the more deeply because it emanated from the Executive of a State whose inhabitants had witnessed our efforts, and whose fields were rescued from the invader. Your praise will stimulate this army to renewed efforts in the sacred cause of the Union.

Permit me, Governor, in the name of the Army of the Potomac, to thank you for your appreciation of its victories. With the sincere hope and belief that no rebel army shall again pollute the loyal State of Maryland, and committing to you as a sacred trust the remains of our gallant comrades who now rest beneath its soil,

I am, Governor, with high respect,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General U. S. A.

IN FRONT OF WASHINGTON.

The Rebels not to be Starved Out—Immense Crops in Store for Them—Our Soldiers Guarding the Same—Why Lee is at Winchester—Running Off Negroes—Rebel Pickets—A Relic.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CENTREVILLE, Va., Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1862.

The troops at this point are enjoying a temporary respite from the continual reconnoissances they have participated in during the last four weeks. Gen. STAHL has obtained a temporary leave of absence, leaving Col. VON GILSA, Commandant of the First Brigade, in command, and no reconnoissance in force will be made until he returns to duty, which will be in a few days.

As the cold Fall nights are upon us, the great question among the officers of this army corps is as to the probability of going into Winter quarters here. All hope to be ordered forward and to see this rebellion crushed out before another season, but judging from the way in which matters are managed just now, the war is likely to last for an indefinite period of time. No person who has had any experience in Secessia supposes for a moment that the rebels can ever be starved out, as some persons predict while seated about their comfortable firesides in New-York. True, the rebels are out of coffee, tea, salt, sugar and other concomitants which go to make a meal of victuals attractive, but of beef, bread, pork, corn, beans, and all the substantials, they have an abundance. In fact the army of the Union has been protecting this kind of property for the rebel Government. It is a mistaken idea that Virginia is a barren waste. Away from the track of the two armies the crops are as large and the farmers as prosperous, to all outward appearances, as they were before the war. I have visited, during the last two weeks, all of the principal localities in the valley formed by the Bull Run and Blue Ridge mountains—traveling for the most part with small forces over unfrequented routes. To one who has heretofore formed an opinion of the condition of affairs in Virginia, by following the worn-out track of the armies, the change in the appearance of everything forms a remarkable contrast. The valley to which I have referred is one of the richest grazing sections of the State. The hills are covered with cattle, and stacks of hay and fodder are everywhere conspicuous. Large flocks of sheep browse on the side hills, and the woods and farm-yards are filled with swine. Corn, wheat and oats fill the granaries to overflowing, and instead of there being any indication of the people starving, they are, on the contrary, sleek and fat, and talk treason boldly. In this one valley alone an immense crop of meat and cereals has been and is now being raised for the rebel army, and the Union army commanders are as tender about its being disturbed as they would be if located in the State of New-York. Within a few weeks all these supplies will be removed Richmondward, and then the authorities at Washington will open their eyes probably and see the great mistake that has been made. In a word, our soldiers are now acting as a guard to the Commissary and Subsistence Department of the rebel army; and unless there is a speedy change in the management of this war, they will begin to feel that they have a thankless task before them. Gen. LEE, it is well understood here, is only holding out at Winchester until he can send south the immense products of the valley of the Shenandoah and its sister valleys, and then he will have no further use for his present position. For the last few weeks the rebel supply trains have been running regularly and full toward Richmond, instead of LEE'S army, as is generally supposed; and it is about time that the Government condescended to learn something from the management of affairs in rebeldom. A portion of the army could be profitably, and should be at once, employed in gathering all the grain, cattle and horses within reach. Ninety-nine-hundredths of it all is now in rebel hands, and will eventually go to sustain the rebel army, unless the Government is aroused to the importance of preventing it. Such a blow as this would make treason unprofitable among the farmers near our lines, and would be a thrust at the vitals of the rebellion, which would be permanently felt.

RUNNING NEGROES OFF.

While at Aldie, on Thursday last, two citizens, named MOORE and BALL, came within our lines and were detained as prisoners. The first-named is a son of the proprietor of Moore's flour mills, at Aldie, on a branch of Goose Creek, and the latter is a large planter in the same town. They had "done nothing," so they said, and were neither bushwhackers nor soldiers, and were surprised at being detained within our lines when so near their homes, from which they had been absent some time. Upon being questioned closely, they admitted that they had just come from the James River, and finally owned up that they had been running off "niggers," having just taken a large gang, belonging to themselves and neighbors, southward in chains, to avoid losing them under the emancipation proclamation. I understand from various sources that the owners of this species of property throughout this section of the State are moving it off toward Richmond as fast as it can be spared from the plantations, and the slaveholders boast that there will not be a negro left in all this part of the State by the 1st of January next.

THE REBEL PICKETS.

No sooner had our forces been withdrawn from the vicinity of Aldie than the rebels advanced their pickets again in that direction. Their pickets and ours were yesterday within hailing distance, on the Green Spring road, near the village of that name. Both pickets, by mutual consent, refrain from the customary amusement of firing at each other.

THE STUART MANSION AGAIN.

While going the round of pickets yesterday, I availed myself of another opportunity to inspect the Stuart mansion at Chantilly. I was received by the host—a cavalry officer of the United States Army—with great consideration, and proceeded at once to continue my researches into the mysteries of the place. I was soon rewarded by finding the following document:

Rec'd, April 12, of Doctor David Stuart, the sum of one hundred and sixty-two pounds 7s. 3d., as part of my annuity. GO. WASHINGTON.
MOUNT VERNON.

This is indorsed in the handwriting of Dr. STUART: "Go. WASHINGTON, April 12, '87. £162 7s. 3d."

I herewith inclose the original document.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

We have just received the following dispatch from the TIMES' Special Correspondent, at Centreville:

A former correspondent of the TIMES, Mr. A. H. EVANS, arrived here to-day, direct from Front Royal, Ashby's Gap and Upperville. He saw no rebel troops on the road, except a picket near Ashby's Gap, but he believes that the rebels will make their Winter quarters south of the Rappahannock.

Mr. EVANS was taken prisoner at the first battle of Bull Run, and has never been able to obtain permission to leave the rebel lines. He escaped by obtaining permission to visit Upperville.

A party of negroes arrived to-day from Culpepper. They report a large rebel force in that vicinity, but saw no troops north of the Rappahannock, except one picket near that river on the railroad. They report that all able-bodied negroes are being moved further South.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

What the Navy Department Will Pay for Her Capture or Destruction.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

A large number of propositions have been made to the Navy Department for the destruction of the pirate *Alabama*, provided a suitable reward should be offered to warrant the undertaking.

As a general answer to all such applications, it may be safely stated there is no doubt that the Department would cheerfully buy the vessel from any party capturing her, and pay half a million of dollars for her, and in the event of her destruction, three hundred thousand dollars—the latter payment, however, to be subject to an appropriation by Congress.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

A Rebel Band Dispersed—A Number Killed, Wounded, and Captured.

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

A band of rebels, about two hundred strong, were discovered endeavoring to pass South some seven miles east of Marshfield. They were supposed to be under command of Col. DORSEY, and to be going to West Plains, Ark. At 11 o'clock Monday night, they were attacked by Lieut.-Col. STUART, with one hundred men of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, and routed with a loss of four killed, nine wounded, and fifteen prisoners. Our loss was one killed. The enemy scattered, and STUART is still in pursuit.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival There of the Steamship Cambria from New-Orleans.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

The steamship *Cambria* arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning. She left New-Orleans on the 12th inst. She had moderate weather up to the 14th when she experienced a heavy northern gale, which lasted four days. Spoke bark *A. Stevens* off Sombrero. Saw large quantities of drift stuff; supposed to be wrecks of vessels. Put into Hampton Roads for coal.

The *Cambria* brings 75 passengers. She brings papers to Oct. 11, but the main features in them are extracts from the Northern Press. She brings the United States mail, a fair freight and the following passengers:

Mrs. HERMAN, three children and servant; Mrs. G. V. GARDIN and family, Mr. C. M. MORRELL and family, T. Thayer, W. C. Tompkins, J. Massey, J. W. Patterson, Geo. Bush, F. Fernour, S. W. Lacks, E. Wolf, A. Avinese, G. W. Villanueva, Ashbury Rogers, J. J. Lane, Thomas Cadien, E. N. Deal, and 27 in the steerage.

The *Minnesota* left Newport's News yesterday, and passed down the Roads out to sea at about 4 o'clock.

The flag-of-truce-boats *Metamora* and *New-York* arrived here this afternoon, bringing upward of 50 passengers and not over 100 paroled Union prisoners—far less than was expected.

Congressional Nominations.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

Judge J. G. ABBOTT has received the nomination of the People's Union Party for Congress, in the Fourth District.

In the Fifth Congressional District the People's Union Party have nominated Col. E. W. HOOPER in opposition to JOHN B. ALLEY, Republican.

ALBION, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

FREEMAN CLARKE, of Monroe, was unanimously nominated for Congress by the Regular Republican Convention, this day.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

Hon. ALFRED ELY has been triumphantly nominated by the Republican Convention for Congress.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Foreign Relations Believed to be in a Delicate Situation.

Thurlow Weed Going to Europe Again.

A Possibility that the French Armada will Go to New-Orleans.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

OUR EUROPEAN RELATIONS.

There is good reason to believe that our European relations are in a more delicate state than is generally supposed. As an evidence of this, it is stated on good authority that THURLOW WEED has received orders immediately to prepare for another visit on general diplomatic service to Europe. He left here to-day, but will shortly return for final instructions, and will then depart for Havre on the first steamer.

Private letters from diplomats in Paris indicate a suspicion that a French armada, with fifty thousand men on board, and convoyed by the invincible iron-clad frigate La Gloire, although ostensibly being organized for service against Mexico, will, under sealed orders, to be opened when half way across the Atlantic, assume a more northerly direction, and finally appear off the mouth of the Mississippi, under the pretext of asking a settlement of the act complained of against Gen. BUTLER by the French Consul-General at New-Orleans.

WHY THE ARMY DOES NOT MOVE.

An officer of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff writes that the Army of the Potomac is prevented from making an immediate advance by the want of clothing.

GEN. SICKLES' DIVISION REVIEWED.

The review of Gen. SICKLES' Division to-day was one of the most brilliant pageants of war. Several thousand troops, mostly veterans, were formed in line about 2 o'clock P. M., near the contraband camp, by Capt. RAND, Gen. SICKLES' A. A. G., to receive the high functionaries who were expected to witness the display. The steamer *Martha Washington*, conveying President LINCOLN and suite, including Ex-Gov. NEWELL, of New-Jersey, reached Alexandria about 2½ o'clock, and the party arrived on the ground about 3, escorted by the Thirty-fourth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. WELLS' squadron of artillery and a battery. The review was conducted by Maj.-Gen. BANKS, and in company with the President were Maj.-Gens. HEINTZELMAN and CADWALLADER, with their full Staffs, and Brig.-Gens. ABBOTT, AUGUR, STAHL, SLOCUM, CARR, KANE, and many officers of lesser rank, making nearly two hundred mounted officers of all grades. The presence of the celebrated marine band added greatly to the interest of the occasion.

The review passed off most happily, and was pronounced by the President and Gen. BANKS equal to any they had ever witnessed. Each man seemed in his place, and to know his duty. Great enthusiasm was manifested, the soldiers cheering loudly for the President and the Union. Gen. SICKLES won much admiration for his soldierly bearing.

The force is composed of HOOKER'S old fighting division of three brigades, replenished by recruiting, and increased by some new regiments. The brigades are commanded by Gens. CARR and PATTERSON, and Col. BREWSTER. A large concourse was present of citizens and ladies of Washington, on horseback and in carriages.

After the review, Gen. SICKLES escorted the President with a squadron of cavalry, and all the Generals and their Staffs, through the convalescent camp, stragglers' camp, and camp for paroled prisoners, the latter of whom, some two thousand, were reviewed, and seemed in good spirits, but wanted clothes. Enthusiasm prevailed everywhere.

About dusk the President was escorted to the boat and took his leave.

PROVOST-MARSHAL AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Capt. CHURCH HOWE, formerly Quartermaster of the Massachusetts Fifteenth, at present on the Staff of Major-Gen. SEDGWICK, has been appointed Provost Marshal at Harper's Ferry and Bolivar. Capt. HOWE has been in the service since the beginning of the war and well deserves the flattering confidence reposed in him.

CAPTURE OF QUININE AND MORPHINE.

Three large boxes filled with quinine, and one box containing morphine, were seized at Pisgah Church in Charles County, a few days since, and brought here and turned over to the Medical Purveyor. The property belonged to a man named BENJ. F. BOWLES, and was intended for transportation to Richmond. Pisgah Church is known to be a general rendezvous for smugglers of contraband goods and rebel spies. BOWLES was sent to the Old Capitol Prison by Major DOSTER. Had the owner succeeded in getting his drugs to Richmond, they would have netted him a profit of about $4,000.

GEN. MARTINDALE'S CASE.

The only witnesses examined to-day in the Martindale Court of Inquiry was Col. BARNES, of the Eighteenth Massachusetts, of MARTINDALE'S Brigade. The testimony was mainly in regard to localities, and was favorable to Gen. MARTINDALE. The accused also produced two affidavits of absent officers, proving that the retreating army was in great confusion, and orders could be heard with great difficulty. Gen. MARTINDALE said he had other witnesses, but did not deem it necessary to take their evidence, and the testimony here closed. The argument will be made at 11 o'clock next Friday.

ORDER IN REGARD TO ARMY SURGEONS.

The Secretary of War has suspended the order assigning Surgeons COOPER, MURRAY and SMITH to other duties. Dr. COOPER, who is Medical Purveyor at Philadelphia, was ordered to relieve Surgeon MURRAY, Medical Director of Gen. BUELL'S army, and Surgeon SMITH was selected as his successor at Philadelphia, and Surgeon MURRAY was ordered to report to Surgeon W. KING, at Philadelphia, as Medical Director of Transportation. Changes in the Medical Department of the army are made by the Secretary of War, on the request and instance of the Surgeon-General.

RETURN OF EXCHANGED PRISONERS.

Upward of six hundred paroled, sick, and wounded prisoners arrived here yesterday afternoon, in the steamer *Commodore*, from Fortress Monroe. Most of them had been confined in Macon, Georgia. Two hundred and fifty of them are to be sent to Portsmouth Grove, Rhode Island, and the rest were distributed among the hospitals in this city. They represent their treatment by the rebels as most horrible. The prisoners were captured in different battles—at Shiloh, Fort Donelson, and Bull Run. When the prisoners reached Aiken's Landing they were nearly naked, most of them being without shoes and hats.

CONVALESCENTS TO BE SENT IN SQUADS.

By order of Gen. McCLELLAN no more men from the convalescent camp at Alexandria, for the present, will be sent to their regiments in the Army of the Potomac. Hereafter they will only be sent in large squads, according to the divisions to which they belong.

STRAGGLERS AND DESERTERS TO GO TO PRISON.

No more stragglers and deserters will be sent to the convalescent camp, but to Forrest Hall Prison, in Georgetown. Convalescents from the various hospitals are still being sent to the convalescent camp at Alexandria. The Provost guard, on an average, pick up one hundred stragglers and deserters every day.

REBEL PRISONERS TAKING THE OATH.

Quite a number of rebel prisoners captured at Antietam, and in the several engagements in Maryland, have taken the oath of allegiance and been released. A number of them are now here seeking employment at their trades. Several printers are among the number.

HOSPITALS AT FREDERICK.

There are now twenty-two hospitals at Frederick, Md., which are in charge of Surgeons Weir, Bill, Thurston, Hewitt, Lewis, Wilson, Notson and Reede. Dr. JOHN J. MILHAU is Medical Director at Frederick. The hospitals are reported to be in excellent condition, and the number of patients largely on the decrease.

GEN. DIX.

Gen. DIX was in the city to-day, and with other prominent parties visited the War Department for the purpose of securing reinforcements for the Department of the South.

GEN. FREMONT.

The statement editorially made by one of your cotemporaries, that Gen. FREMONT has been assigned to duty, is entirely destitute of foundation.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

It is understood that a prominent Senator, who enjoys the confidence of the Secretary of War, has drafted a bill thoroughly reorganizing the Adjutant-General's office and the Bureaus of the War Department.

SUBSTITUTES IN MARYLAND.

Maryland rebels who have fallen victims to the draft, are anxiously seeking substitutes in this District, whom they offer large bounties. We heard one of the "chivalry" this morning offer $600 for a substitute, and $1,000 have been offered and paid. As a matter of course, recruiting for the District regiments suffers in consequence.

SOLDIER ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

A soldier, belonging to the Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment, was sent to the Provost-Marshal yesterday by Gen. STEIN, charged with being a participant in the murder of Mr. GEO. WILSON, a highly respectable Union farmer of Montgomery County, Maryland. The murder was committed several weeks ago.

RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

On the 14th inst., Capt. WILLIAM ZAY was, by order of the War Department, relieved from duty on the Staff of Maj.-Gen. WOOL, and directed to report for orders to the Secretary of War, at Washington.

CAPTURE OF A SPY.

Dr. T. M. BOYLE, a notorious rebel, of Fairfax County, Va., was arrested by order of Gen. STAHL, and sent to the old Capitol Prison to-day, on the charge of being a spy for the rebel Government.

REBEL PRISONERS.

Nine rebel prisoners of war, belonging principally to Virginia cavalry regiments, under Gen. STUART, were sent in on Tuesday, from Gen. SIGEL'S Headquarters. Among the lot was a Capt. CUMMINGS, belonging to the Ninth Louisiana Regiment, and formerly of Philadelphia. The prisoners were captured in a late reconnoissance near Thoroughfare Gap. They were sent to the old Capitol Prison.

HOTEL KEEPER ARRESTED.

A. P. KIMMELL, proprietor of the "Kimmell House" this city, was arrested on Tuesday, by order of Provost-Marshal DOSTER, for aiding in transporting contraband goods to the South.

INSANE SOLDIERS.

It is a singular fact that, in the Government Insane Asylum near this city, there are a number of soldiers and several officers whose minds have become deranged while in the service of their country. Insanity in a number of cases has been produced by wounds received in battle. The assistant Surgeon in charge of the Asylum, Dr. STEVENS, refuses to give the names of the unfortunates for publication.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

Gen. W. McLANE, late Chief Clerk in the office of Capt. DANA, Asst. Depot Q. M. here, has received the appointment of Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, in the United States Army. Capt. McLANE is an officer of great energy and administrative ability, and will bring to the discharge of his official duties a large experience of army affairs, acquired not only in his late position, but in the war with Mexico. He should be detailed to some responsible place.

THE EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions has made the following additional appointments of examining surgeons: WM. S. SEARLE, Troy, N. Y.; GEO. G. McKNIGHT, Providence, R. I.; THEODORE C. DUNN, Newport, R. I.

THE INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Indian Agent [illegible] arrived here to-day from Dacotah Territory. He states that the depredations of the Indians on the Nebraska frontier are confined principally to raids for purposes of plunder. No murders have been committed, and most of the tribes profess to be friendly to the Government.

CONVALESCENT CAMP.

The Convalescent Camp at Alexandria now contains only about six thousand men, a great many, within the past week, having been sent to their regiments in the field.

THE BARNEY DIVORCE CASE.

The decision in this celebrated case, involving the right to a large fortune, was delivered by Judge DUNLOP in the Circuit Court here to-day.

ARRIVALS.

Gov. MORGAN, Ex-Gov. NEWELL, of New-Jersey, Hon. R. VAN VALKENBURGH and S. S. COX are in the city.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

RUMORS.

There is no apparent reason to occasion any serious consideration of the rumor afloat in New-York, that Gen. McCLELLAN has been superseded in the command of the Army of the Potomac.

SECESH HOUSES TO BE OCCUPIED.

Orders have been issued directing the occupancy for Government purposes of property in Washington of persons known to be in the service of rebels, including five houses belonging to Commodore FORREST, two to Dr. CORNELIUS BOYLE, one to Dr. GARNETT, son-in-law to HENRY A. WISE; one to WILLIAM R. SMITH, member of the rebel Congress; one to Mr. PHILLIPS, Ex Sixth Auditor of the Treasury; one to Capt. DUNNINGTON, Ex-Chief of the Capitol Police, and several others.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision concerning tanning of leather: A tanner who receives hides from other parties, owners, upon an agreement to tan the same by the piece or by the pound, may remove the tanned leather without inspection to such owners whenever it is ready to go forward, having first obtained and filed in his office the written certificate of the Assessor and Collector of the district in which the tannery is situated, that in their judgment such removal will not be prejudicial to the first administration of the Excise law, providing that every tanner so removing tanned leather shall make a monthly return to the Assessor of the district, number and weight of the sides or pieces of leather so removed, and provided that he shall furnish to the Assessor monthly the inspector's certificate of the weight and quality of the leather so removed during the preceding month, and that the tax shall be paid in the district where the tannery is situated.

GEN. KING.

Gen. KING has been ordered to report to Major-Gen. DIX.

CAPTURE OF CONTRABAND GOODS.

The Potomac flotilla has been doing an extensive business in the capture of contraband goods, and mail in rebel service. To-day a party were brought to the Navy-yard, made prisoners while attempting to cross from Virginia to their Maryland homes, and many letters were found upon their persons.

COLONIZATION IN NEW-GRANADA.

It is ascertained from a New-Granadian official source that the Government has interposed no objection to free black emigration to that Republic, the policy being to encourage the settlement of the country by those qualified to develop her agricultural and mineral resources.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. J. A. HOWELL, and Acting Master O. P. LAMBERT have been ordered to the steam sloop-of-war *Ossipee*.

Ensign S. W. PERRY'S order to the *Ossipee* has been revoked.

Acting-Master PIERRE GIRAUD, and Acting-Ensign ISAAC J. McKINLEY have been ordered to the iron-clad steamer *Montauk*.

Acting-Master WM. CARTER has been ordered to the iron-clad steamer *Nahant*.

Commander BALCH has been ordered by the Navy Department to the *Pawnee*.

Capt. GILLIS has been ordered to the steam sloop *Ossipee*.

Lieutenant-Commander [illegible] has been ordered to the steamer *Commodore Perry*.

Lieutenant-Commander BACHE has been ordered to the steamer *Commodore McDonough*.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.

There seems to have been an error in the announcement that Capt. JOSEPH HUNNEMAN, of the Fourth New-York Regiment, was dismissed the service, as he has in his possession an order through Gen. WOOL, showing that his resignation was accepted and he honorably discharged in consequence of physical disability. The non-commissioned officers and privates of his company have transmitted to him a testimonial certified by the Lieutenant, expressing their high appreciation of him as a brave and accomplished soldier, officer and gentleman.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Bragg's Campaign in Kentucky Pronounced a Failure.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 20th, contains an editorial, from which it appears the rebels have later news from Kentucky regarding previous rumors of success, and showing that the rebel army was really retreating from Kentucky instead of marching on Louisville. After expressing surprise that such false rumors of brilliant victories should have got into circulation, the *Whig* adds:

"This retrograde movement has profoundly disappointed and mortified our people, and dashed the fond hopes they had formed of liberating Kentucky and Tennessee. We had expected—reasonably expected—from BRAGG'S magnificent army, something more than a mere incursion to the neighborhood of the Ohio River, and something more than fruitless marches and barren battles. We had anticipated from Gen. BRAGG something more than boastful orders to his troops and sounding proclamations to the people beyond the Ohio. We had formed exalted hopes of the great expedition which he led across the Tennessee River and nearly up to the suburbs of Louisville. His long delay at Tupelo, his hesitancy at Chattanooga, his tardy advance into Kentucky, had shaken the public confidence; but few were willing to condemn so long as an opportunity yet remained for the consummation of the grand objects of the campaign. It is all over now. The Kentucky movement in the hands of BRAGG has turned out to be simply a fizzle. No other word can so appropriately describe it. It has been from the beginning to the end a brilliant blunder and a magnificent failure."

Gold is selling in Richmond at 160@170, and silver at 125@130 per cent.

The defrauding in the Commissary Department has become so common as to call forth comments, and become a general talk in the streets.

We have not yet heard of the first farmer north of the Rappahannock, who has plowed and seeded for a crop of wheat. Occasionally we hear of a few acres seeded in the counties south of and adjoining the Rappahannock Valley.

THE BATTLE OF CORINTH.

TUPELO, Friday, Oct. 17.

Paroled Confederate soldiers just arrived from Iuka say that 700 wounded have been sent to that place, and that our entire number will not exceed 1,500. Our army is in the highest spirits. Gen. POLK had a narrow escape.

Among the killed are Lieut. Col. Patterson, First Tennessee; Col. Evans, Texas Rangers; Maj. Pryor, Commissary; Capt. Cartright, of Georgia; Wm. S. May, of Gen. Claiborne's Staff.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Friday, Oct. 17.

Reports from Corinth say that the enemy have evacuated Corinth, and that Bolivar, Tenn., is being evacuated.

Great Union Meeting at Watertown.

WATERTOWN, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

The Union meeting here last evening was largely attended, in spite of the storm. Hon. JAMES CLARK presided, and among others present on the platform was PRESTON KING. The addresses of LORENZO SHERWOOD, of Texas, and HENRY J. RAYMOND were highly effective. Resolutions were passed sustaining the Administration, and supporting the Republican Union State nominations as an effective war measure, best calculated to rebuke the sympathizers with treason.

Union Meeting at Geneva.

GENEVA, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

Linden Hall was filled here to-night to listen to stirring addresses from Col. HAMILTON and DAVID DUDLEY FIELD. Col. HAMILTON gave a most thrilling account of his connection with the rebellion, and showed that the motives of its leaders were to crush the spirit of liberty on this continent. Had the people of the South known the intentions of their leaders, they would never have submitted to their dictation. It was the duty of the North to come up manfully and eagerly to the support of the President in his policy.

Mr. FIELD followed, giving a sharp and biting criticism upon the professions, the acts and the associates of those who now represented the Democracy in this State. Showed what harm to the Government an unsympathizing Governor could do. Pointed out the fact that the Convention which nominated SEYMOUR was a Party Convention, and closed with an appeal to his hearers to sustain the Union State nominations for Governor.

The speakers were frequently interrupted by hearty applause.

Marine Disaster.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP MISSISSIPPI—OFFICERS AND CREW SAVED.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

The steamship *Mississippi*, eighteen days from Montevideo for China, foundered at sea, Aug. 28, in latitude 29° S., longitude 12° E. Crew saved, and arrived at St. Helena.

The crew of the *Mississippi*, numbering sixty-three in all, were taken off by the bark *Prince Oscar*, of Gottenburg, and the British brig *Minstrel*, and landed at St. Helena.

Two officers of the *Mississippi* came passengers in the bark *Mercury*, which arrived at New-Bedford yesterday.

AFFAIRS IN CHICAGO.

Political Matters—The Proportion of Republicans and Democrats in the Service—A Speech by Senator Trumbull—Military Affairs—Correspondence, &c.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 2, 1862.

The political campaign in this State has opened in earnest, and we are likely to have quite an active canvass. The Opposition have been inspired with hope by the result in Ohio and Indiana, where the soldiers were not permitted to vote, and have based some hopes of success upon the fact that so much larger proportion of the volunteers are Republicans than Democrats. The vote of the new regiments in Iowa shows about the relative number from each party who have volunteered under the new calls. Ten regiments and three recruiting stations voted as follows: Republicans, 4,600; Democrats, 1,145—or four to one. In the old regiments the disproportion is probably not so great, as the Opposition had not so fairly entered upon their policy of assisting the traitors by discouraging enlistments, and [illegible] upon the principle of opposing the Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion. This the leaders of the Democracy of this State have done. They make the Emancipation Proclamation the basis of their attacks; but covert treason, with many, is the real prompting motive of the course they are pursuing. During the last three months fully fifty thousand men of Illinois have disfranchised themselves by entering the army for the defence of the Union. Of these, it is safe to say that thirty-five thousand are Republicans. This drain gives great advantage to the Opposition, and were it not for the "War Democrats," who repudiate the action of the leaders, the "Vallandighamites" would sweep the State with ease. But as it is, we look for a triumphant election of the Republican or Union State ticket, including the member of Congress at large. Of the remaining thirteen, we look for the election of seven of the right sort. I judge that there can be no doubt as to the complexion of the next Legislature. The new apportionment gives the northern part of the State its rights in the matter of representation. As it stood before, so much more rapidly had the northern half increased than the southern, that each member of the House and the Senate had double the constituency in the one than in the other. I regard, therefore, the U. S. Senator as secure. And I notice, also, that the primary meetings and conventions are instructing their nominees to vote for Gov. YATES for that position. There is little or nothing said about any other candidate on the Republican side.

In the First Congressional District, which is composed of the County of Cook, the Democrats have nominated our present Mayor, Hon. F. C. SHERMAN, as their candidate, in opposition to Hon. J. N. ARNOLD. Mr. SHERMAN is an old resident, universally popular, and in the absence of our volunteers will give Mr. ARNOLD a close run. I look for a majority in his favor in the city, which, however, will be overcome by the country towns. Mr. S. declares himself a war Democrat, but he has not shown any peculiar anxiety about the triumph of the Union over the traitors; nor has he by his acts rendered the loyal cause any effective aid. And then, too, he is the candidate of a cabal of which the Chicago *Times* is the mouthpiece, and this should be enough to cause every one who wishes well to the Government to cast their votes against him.

Mr. LOVEJOY is likely to have some trouble in his district. As I previously intimated, Hon. T. J. HENDERSON has been nominated by a second Union convention, and is running in opposition. The Democrats have adopted him, and the Springfield *Register* and the Chicago *Times* have warmly indorsed him, which, it is supposed, will prove sufficient to defeat him. I look for the election of Mr. LOVEJOY by a *decided majority, although he is running in a new district.*

Senator TRUMBULL spoke to a large audience in this City on Saturday evening last upon the constitutionality of the President's Emancipation Proclamation. His speech was an able and profound argument in support of the affirmative of the question. He showed from undoubted authorities that, as a war measure, it was in accordance with both constitutional and international law—that it was merely the confiscation of property used as belligerent—and the freeing of slaves was a matter of necessity growing out of the nature of the property. The constitutional right of the Government was undoubted, and was sustained by the analogous practice of all nations. He also spoke of the effect of the measure upon the rebellion—regarding it as one of the most effective weapons that could be used in suppressing it. Our Senator is doing a good work in combating the machinations of the "Vallandighamites."

Thirty-nine regiments from this State, under the new calls, are already in the field, several of which have been "under fire" in the recent battles in Kentucky. Eleven more are armed and equipped ready to march. It strikes us unmilitary people rather strangely that the troops now in camp in the West and not needed in Kentucky or Missouri, are not hurried forward to reinforce GRANT, so as to enable him to intercept and cut off BRAGG in his retreat from Kentucky. Thirty thousand men could have been on their way by this time, which would have given GRANT a sufficient force to operate in Eastern Tennessee. BONAPARTE said the reason why he was able to beat the Austrians was that they did not know the value of half an hour in military matters. It would seem that our leaders generally studied their tactics in the Austrian school. We lack greatly in promptness and celerity of action, and vigor in execution. Mr. LINCOLN, is reported, by the newspapers, to have said that the fault of McCLELLAN was that he never took advantage of his opportunities. Whether he said it or not, he might have said it with perfect truth of nearly all our division commanders.

There are three New-York regiments in Camp Douglas, the One Hundred and Eleventh, the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth. They ought to be somewhere else, and Gov. MORGAN should interpose with the general Government for their removal to more suitable and more comfortable quarters. There are some 18,000 men encamped here, and as the Harper's Ferry prisoners, under the cartel, cannot be even employed in drilling, they are becoming demoralized, and if kept here any length of time, huddled together, they will become very poor material out of which to form an army. It is impossible, under the circumstances, to maintain any degree of discipline—even enough for sanitary purposes, and their health is suffering severely. In some companies of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, one-third of the men are reported to be on the sick list. Several have been arrested in the city for penitentiary offences—desertions are frequent, and so dissatisfied are they that they have commenced burning their barracks—three extensive fires having already taken place. A part of the force now here should be removed to other quarters at once.

Lake navigation is nearly at a close for the season. Shipments, however, continue heavy, notwithstanding the advance in freights. The railroads, too, have materially increased their tariff on flour; but still they are carrying large quantities. The Central Road has already shipped about 1,100 car loads, and the Southern some 700. The receipts are large, being 17,000 bbls. for the two days ending Saturday night. Corn, too, is still coming in quite freely—averaging over 300,000 bushels daily, and wheat about 70,000, which is a falling off from last year.

The Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad recently passed under the management of a new Company, which organized in this City on the 17th. JAS. F. JOY was chosen President, and JOSEPH PRICE Secretary and Treasurer. The bonded debt of the road is $7,750,000, and the receipts for this year are estimated at $1,200,000. The financial concerns of the road are understood to be now in a more favorable condition than at any former period. Under Gov. MATTESON's management it was nearly swamped, but has now nearly recovered, and is taking a position among our best paying roads. The freighting business of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Road has increased so largely that a new freight-house of brick and iron, 345 feet in length, is being erected in this city.

A lot of 3,000 head of cattle arrived here Saturday, from Southern Missouri. They were driven up through the State to Iowa, and thence from Burlington to this city by rail. But how they managed to escape the clutches of the guerrilla bands, is a mystery. Their safe arrival here, however, shows a better condition of things in Missouri than could have been expected. The pork-packing season is about commencing. From what I can learn, I judge that the business will be even more extensive than last year, when the aggregate reached about 550,000 hogs, the largest number ever packed in any one market. The receipts are now from 8,000 to 10,000 daily. If we continue to have as many troops encamped here as now, the [illegible] of beaves slaughtered here will be materially lessened. The quality of the cattle seen in the yards this Fall, is below the usual average. Currency continues plenty, and general business, judging from the life and activity in the streets, never was better. Many buildings are going up in this city this Fall, and "To let" is scarcely seen.

THE SEASON OF THE VINTAGE.

The Croton Point Vineyards—Their Resources for Wine, &c., &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now, that granaries are bursting with the harvesting of the Summer's generous growth, and the Autumn is touching with wary finger the wealth of forest and orchard, and carefully-tended garden spots, the vineyard, with its drooping clusters, claims our admiration. The wine-growers carry cheerful faces now, for along with the luxuriant abundance that has marked the growth of other fruits, the grape is worthily conspicuous. The hillsides of La Belle Riviere, and the southern slopes just off from the mad Missouri, sends us their brands of "Catawba" still, or sparkling, their sharp "red wine" and mellow native brandy; but in all these lurks a touch of grossness when compared with the home growth of our Croton and other vineyards. The "Union" wine, which, aside from its patriotic signification, is made up of a union of the two popular growths of Isabella and Catawba, is the unadulterated juice of the berry.

Having visited the Croton Point vineyards while the luxuriant harvest was at its height, some things were observed which you may find noticeable. Almost within sight of Manhattan Island, a narrow point projects suddenly from the main land into the Hudson, whose waters wash its west bank, the Croton River forming its eastern boundary. This grassy, well-wooded point divides the river into two bays—the one lying above called Haverstraw, and the one below, Tappan Zee—names whose origin needs no explanation to New-Yorkers. Upon the opposite shore of the Hudson there are wild mountains, frowning darkly, and bristling with rocks, upon this saucy little point making out so boldly into the middle of the river, and threatening to come clear across and bloom and blossom about their very base; but the rural hamlets peeping out from the cultivated valleys preserve the balance of cheerfulness, and the mountains frown on in silence, and the saucy little point glories in the admiration of passing voyagers, and entertains by shoals her friends, the shad, the perch, and striped bass, that play about her pebbly borders to the music of dashing spray and whispering pines. She flings a breath of redolence to the peaceful hamlets, and sighs through all vineyards for the desolate, grim old mountain. Between forty-five and fifty acres upon the Point are now covered with richly bearing vines. After many unsuccessful efforts to perfect foreign varieties, Dr. UNDERHILL has settled upon the two familiar staples, the Isabella and the Catawba. These, he is persuaded, most—all things considered—the demand for table, for general market supply, and for wine. The successful cultivation of these sorts has been carried on since 1824, and his plan is quite different in the rearing and training of the grape from that practiced in Europe, and upon our western border. He does not wind his vines around upright stakes, as is common, but he trains them along wires which are secured to posts some seven or eight feet high. The strain upon these posts is so great that they are driven four feet into the ground.

The plants are never allowed to be forced, either in the nursery, or afterward in the vineyard. This would, indeed, produce large sap vessels, but would render the quality inferior, and subject the plants to "*Winter kill.*" The larger the sap vessels the greater the quantity of water, and the less the saccharine element, and, necessarily, the poorer the wine; for what dilutes the substance of the berry dilutes the wine. In order to *concentrate* the desirable qualities, the vines are subjected to a Winter as well as a Summer pruning. During the early Summer, after the berries are fully formed, a thorough pruning takes place. Every extra shoot, besides many hundreds of *young bunches of fruit, are lopped off, leaving the whole strength of the vine to transfuse the remaining* clusters. At the present season of the year, or earlier, when the crop is in full perfection, men accustomed to the cultivation of the grape in Europe are employed to garner it. The bunches are carefully supported while the pruning-knife does its work, and the rich masses are carried by huge basket loads into the "*fruit house,*" where woman's more delicate touch is brought to bear in culling every defective berry from each cluster, and placing them one after another in layers between light wood slats, with which the receiving-box is supplied. This box is then stored away for preservation till the market demand shall reach it. Baskets for ready use are also at hand, provided with wooden lids, which serve to transport the fruit to the city to supply the immediate demand of fruiterers, grocers, &c., &c. The transportation is always by means of steamboat, the jarring of railroad being considered damaging to the mellow fruit. Beside this immense supply to the fruit market of New-York City and vicinity, there are hundreds and hundreds of bushels made into wine, and stored away in casks containing 800 gallons each. These occupy a row of hillside cellars, or vaults, arched, commodious and cool, with every conceivable adaptation to their use. In one of these cellars the *wine press* is situated. It is a disappointingly *small* affair, but one has to remember the slowness and gentleness with which it acts upon its quantum of grapes, and with what perfection it expresses their delicate virtues. The work is not hurried, and the pressure upon the mash is cautiously regulated. Perhaps this accounts for their being no skin flavor nor indefinably gross taste about the several varieties of Croton Point wine. The great casks are fed by hose running from the vat, and after age has laid its seal of excellence upon them the contents are drawn off in bottles and garnered in the great cellars below the general depot in Astor-place. The great casks and lesser barrels employed are all the work of home laborers; all the mechanical appliances of the place are from the workshops upon the grounds. Coopers, blacksmiths, carpenters, &c., are constantly employed.

GROUND MOLE DOGS.

A trial to the spirit of wine growers is the ground mole. For the last twenty years it has been an increasing and much neglected evil all over the country. In Germany and other old countries of Europe, men are regularly elected whose business it is to exterminate this nuisance. They have numerous traps wherewith to make their raids effectual; but Dr. UNDERHILL having no such resource, and being, withal, a bit of a Yankee, has trained a band of little dogs, who let daylight in upon these stealthy burrowers in an entirely irresistible manner.

THE PLUM-TREE LAKE.

These grounds of Croton Point were, naturally, largely composed of mineral substances; consisting principally of fine granite, silex, oyster shells, &c., &c., combined with which was very little of vegetable matter. To supply this ingredient large alluvial deposits have been removed from near the mouth of the Croton River, leaving an excavation which has been filled to the forming of a beautiful lake, into which, by a sluice way, the choicest fish, as yellow and Croton-striped bass, white perch and sunfish make their way and are easily caught. The main feature of this lake is, however, its complete border of *plum trees*, so planted as to hang directly out over the water. This plan is the result of experiment and conclusion arrived at by the Doctor, that the insect known as the "*curculio*," whose ravages have defeated the utmost care of plum-growers, will not sting the fruit that hangs over water. The plums, when fully ripe, are gathered in boats that moor immediately under the branches. A very large crop has been gathered here at times when an utter failure has marked the country elsewhere. A nectarine pond is commenced upon the same principle.

Beside the almost illimitable variety of less important fruits, the monotony of the vineyards is relieved by orchards of Newtown pippins, the rich apple quince, pears, &c., &c. As for mammoth pumpkins—seedlings of other climes, both tropic and temperate—it is not consistent here to speak; but a visit to a Hudson River vineyard, with all its glorious resources of hill-side, valley, river, and mountain view, is something strangers from afar take delight in accomplishing, and our own citizens must be proud to enjoy.

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End of the Cotton Famine in England.

From the London Daily News, Oct. 6.

The day was sure to arrive when the general inability to believe in a supply of cotton from other sources than the American Cotton States must give way before the facts. That day seems to be near at hand. At the end of last week the cargoes from India began to arrive. Upward of 10,000 bales from Bombay came in during three days, and the quantity from that port actually at sea and at Liverpool was found to be about 207,000 bales; so that Mr. VILLIERS, whose promises were held to be rash when he spoke of 400,000 bales, appears to be fully justified in the hopefulness of his tone. The next disclosure was, that we have a prospect of a supply, in 1863, of 1,630,000 out of the 4,000,000, which is the largest quantity desired at the ordinary rate of prices. This amount will be just double the quantity used per week for the last three months; and thus it would seem that the worst must be past. At the recent high prices, the weekly average taken by the trade has been 15,278, and the *promised supply, independent of any change in American* affairs, will yield 31,346 bales per week. The sources of this supply are India, the Brazils, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Italy, chance cargoes from America, and "other sources." These "other sources" are credited with only 25,000. Considering that the West Indies are included under this head, it is reasonable to hope that the supply may turn out to have been underrated even for the coming season. The reports from Jamaica are in the highest degree encouraging, both as to the flourishing condition of the growing crop and the rapid increase of the area devoted to cotton. In Guiana and Demerara the proprietors are setting heartily to work to procure the requisite labor, which may probably be supplied from the United States. Agricultural machinery, of the highest order, has been sent out to Porto Rico, which is expected to supply a large quantity, not less than the produce of 2,000 acres, next year, and the quality of the West Indian cotton is declared to be scarcely short of the highest rates of American. Already we see that, as time passes on, we find ourselves under the process of being weaned from our obstinate reliance on the Slave States; and from month to month we shall learn to give up the irrational hope of any settlement in America which can restore the old state of affairs.

THE BATTLE AT CORINTH.

Pursuit of the Rebels—Congratulatory Order of Gen. Hurlbert.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

JACKSON, Tenn., Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1862.

The records of the recent defeats of VAN DORN and PRICE are incomplete without something of a statement of the doings of the army under Gen. ROSECRANS, sent in pursuit of the enemy.

The division under Gen. McPHERSON left Jackson on Friday night, and consisted of the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first Illinois, the First Kansas, and Seventh Missouri Infantry, and a part of Col. BISSELL's Engineer Regiment, and went by rail to within ten miles of Corinth, whence they started on a rapid march for that place. Gen. McPHERSON's Staff consisted of Capt. LIEB, Dr. POWERS and Geo. COOLBAUGH, General Railroad Freight Agent, volunteer aids. The forces were divided into two brigades, commanded by Col. LAWLER and Col. STEPHENSON. At Bethel they were joined by Col. HUBER's Tennessee Cavalry. Your correspondent accompanied them on this trip. They arrived near Corinth at about the time of the closing of the battle in that town on Saturday, and were here joined by the Fifth Ohio Cavalry and POWERS' Battery of artillery, and were ordered as the advanced division in pursuit of the retiring forces of the enemy. McARTHUR's, STANLEY's, DAVIS' and McKEAN's Divisions, which had been in the fight at Corinth, were also put in marching order as quickly as possible, and all were started in pursuit.

McPHERSON's Division returned to this place yesterday, and I am enabled to learn some particulars of their movements. The advanced division came upon the rear guard of the enemy at Chewalla. They were drawn up in line of battle, when a sharp engagement occurred between the skirmishers, the enemy falling back, and, after two shots from their artillery, they suddenly decamped. The pursuit was renewed and continued till night, when our pickets came upon the rear of the enemy on the bluffs skirting the Tuscumbia River. Heavy skirmishing was carried on during some time, the First Kansas losing one Lieutenant killed and seven men wounded. The enemy were driven from their position, and our wearied troops encamped on what is called the Mountain. McARTHUR's Division came up during the night, and took part in the further advance movement.

On reaching the bridge over the Tuscumbia the next morning, it was found that the enemy had succeeded in crossing the same, and had burned it. Our troops, however, were soon across, and rushed upon the enemy with great energy, who made every possible exertion to effect their escape, throwing away their arms, tents, camp equipage, officers' baggage, and leaving eleven guns, horses, wagons, blown-up caissons, and everything that impeded their march. In fact, for ten miles between the Tuscumbia and the Hatchie Rivers, the ground was literally strewn with the equipments and plunder of an army. Several hundred prisoners were picked up in this ten-mile march. They were in a very destitute and hungry condition. Coming upon the Hatchie on Monday, it was found that the enemy had just crossed, and left the bridge burning. In two hours the Engineer Regiment had the bridge repaired, and our army were in full chase again, driving the enemy through Jonesboro, and encamping there that night. The pursuit was renewed in the morning, and the cavalry pushed them rapidly through Ruckerville. At this point the Seventh Kansas Cavalry joined our forces. A faint attempt to make a stand was made by the rebels beyond the town, but a few shells sent them on their best gait for Ripley, where another attempt to fight was made, which lasted just long enough to get one fire and one dash after them, when they disappeared in all directions, and their scattered fragments are supposed to have made the best of their way to Holly Springs. McPHERSON encamped three miles beyond Ripley, and here the pursuit ended. The rebel army organization had been completely broken up. But a small fragment was left to make their way to Holly Springs, in the most destitute and deplorable condition. We had a thousand prisoners, any quantity of small arms, and it is said DAVIS' Division brought back to Corinth thirty pieces of artillery. All their camp equipage, baggage, stores, and everything of personal effects fell into our hands.

The country through which our army pursued the rebels is completely devastated, stripped of everything the people had to live on, by the wants of the enemy; and not only that region, but others nearer our lines, will soon be calling upon humanity for something to keep them from starving. Rebel prisoners state that PRICE started for his attack on Corinth with 60 pieces of artillery, and escaped with 30; that VAN DORN had 50 pieces, and escaped with 10 or 12; and what of these have not been brought in were probably buried.

For this energetic pursuit Gen. McPHERSON has been made a Major-General, and, I think, worthily so. He is a man of great energy and perseverance, and I shall be mistaken if he does not make a distinguished mark before this war closes. He has been tied up for several months as the Superintendent of the railroads in this part of the country, but is now relieved of that duty, and to-day takes up his quarters and command at Bolivar.

Gen. ROSS and his excellent staff passed through here this morning *en route* for a twenty days' visit at home.

Gen. HURLBERT has issued the following order in reference to the battle of Hatchie:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION,
DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
BOLIVAR, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 112.—*Officers and Soldiers of the Fourth Division*—Comrades in battle, partakers of the weary march and the long watches, by your discipline and courage the victory has been won, and the title of the "Fighting Fourth," earned at Shiloh, has been burnished with additional splendor on the Hatchie.

We were ordered on a forlorn hope to the aid of our beleaguered brothers in arms at Corinth. The march was arduous—the undertaking desperate. My orders were to reach ROSECRANS at all hazards, and relieve him or perish.

By the blessing of the God of our fathers and our country, the forces which assailed that indomitable garrison at Corinth were scattered and broken by their invincible courage before our turn came. But there was yet work for the "Old Fourth."

The heavy mass of the enemy were retreating by the State-line road, when, after crossing the Muddy, we met them. Each arm of this division gallantly coöperating with the other, cavalry, infantry and artillery—over a rough and dangerous country—over hill and through ravines—forest, thicket, and a desperate enemy made no breach in the serried advance of this command. Aided by your brave comrades of the Sixty-eighth Ohio and Twelfth Michigan, from Gen. ROSS' command, field after field was swept, position after position seized and occupied, until the crowning struggle of the day came on for the occupation of the high grounds east of the Hatchie. The bridge across that stream was carried at a charging step; the work of the artillery was done; that of the infantry commenced in deadly earnest.

Major-Gen. ORD, a stranger to you, but to whom the division, by its well won reputation, was no stranger, and who had hitherto led the advance, was struck at the bridge and disabled; the command then devolved upon your old commander.

By misapprehension of the nature of the country across the Hatchie, a large portion of the division had been massed in impracticable ground on the right of the road and exposed to a terrific fire of canister at short range. That you bore it without the possibility of active return, speaks well for your discipline.

Knowing the ground, I immediately determined to throw out the main force to the left, crown the hill-side, and flank the enemy. And it is among the proudest moments of my life when I remember how promptly the several regiments disengaged themselves from their temporary confusion and extended to the left, and with what a will they bent themselves to conquer the hill. In twenty minutes all was over, the crest was gained and held, the artillery rapidly in place, and the *field of Matamora was won*. The broken fragments of the Confederate army recoiled before your solid advance; their main line of retreat was cut off, and their troops forced over the broken ground east of the Hatchie.

Our duty was accomplished. Our wounded, the bloody witnesses to the desperation of the fight, were to be cared for. Already the victorious column of ROSECRANS was thundering on their rear. It was my duty to bring in the forces that remained to me.

You have returned to camp. No colors lost—not a man or a gun missing. It is a triumph, and you, and I for you, have a right to be proud.

With you in this achievement were associated the Sixty-eighth Ohio and Twelfth Michigan Regiments; they were worthy to be with you, and their conduct receives the praise of their commanding officer.

And now the necessities of the service remove me from the immediate command of the Fourth Division. A promotion won by your courage and discipline removes me to a larger command.

I wish you to understand from these, my parting orders, that I know full well that no regiment in my old division desired to be under my command when we met at Donelson; the reason why I know well, but care not to tell now. Your respect I conquered at Shiloh—your regard I hope to have acquired since.

Give to the officers who may succeed me the prompt obedience, the same steady devotion to duty, and you will make me, wherever I am, proud of the high reputation of the Fourth Division.

Remember, every man and officer, that I here again publicly acknowledge that whatever I may have of military reputation has been won by you, and that I wear it only as coming from you; and that any *misconduct or want of discipline on your part will grieve* your old commander. Remember that I place my honor, as well as your own, in your hands, and that, if I find a difficult place that must be held, I shall call for the Fourth. I have no fears how you will answer.

Our dead, our glorious dead! the joy of victory is dimmed when we think of them; but they have died as they would wish—died in defence of the Union and the laws—died bravely on the red field of battle, with their unconquered banner over them. Their comrades will avenge them.

And when at last our victorious flag shall float over the national domain, reconquered and united, and the weary soldier shall forget his toil in the endearments of home, around your firesides, and among your children and your neighbors, you shall recite as part of your glorious history, how you swept the rebel hosts, with every advantage of position, across the Hatchie, and crowned the opposing hill with a wall of fire and steel that repelled the chosen troops of VAN DORN and PRICE.

Infantry, artillery and cavalry of the Fourth Division, and your well-deserving companions of the Sixty-eighth Ohio and Twelfth Michigan, you have done your duty, each in his place, and each at the right time. You have satisfied your General, and the country in due time shall know what is due to each of you. I bid you, for a while, farewell. Officers and men, continue to deserve your lofty reputation, and then, as heretofore, you will receive the approbation of your General and strengthen his hand in the performance of his duties.

S. A. HURLBERT, Major-General.

The following is a list of wounded in the Twelfth Michigan at the battle of the Hatchie: Lieut. Chas. E. Howe, Co. I; Corp. Wm. Fellroe, Co. M; D. O. Inglerigh t, Co. I; S. P. Davidson, Co. I; Levi Sherman, Co. B; Martin Cotrell, Co. E; Sergt. John Crofoot, Co. E.

The Twelfth Michigan was very fortunate when it crossed the bridge. The rebel artillery fire just went over their heads, and their musketry fire fell at their feet. Adjt. CHARLES BISSELL had a very narrow escape, a ball tearing away a portion of his cap. He was unwell, and ought not to have been on the field, and he is now lying quite sick from the effects of the fatigues of that fight and his march to Grand Junction and back.

Gen. HURLBERT is now in command of this division, with his headquarters at Jackson.

The enemy are said to be fortifying Holly Springs, and are gathering the new conscripts destined for that army there, to the number, it is said by prisoners, of 56,000. Around that town will probably be the next, and I hope the last, battle in the Southwest. G.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Gov. Andrew Accepts the Gubernatorial Nomination.

BOSTON, Oct. 18, 1862.

Hon. A. H. Bullock, President of the Republican State Convention:

MY DEAR SIR: I am reminded that until now I have left unanswered your letter of Sept. 12, apprising me of my nomination for reëlection, by the Republican State Convention held on Sept. 10 at Worcester. This delay I am sure you will pardon, since the subject matter is so far personal to myself that I felt entitled to place it on the file of those things which, in the pressure of contending cares, might stand deferred with the least inconvenience to others. Meanwhile, silence was, in itself, an acceptance of the nomination.

And now I beg leave, my dear Sir, to avail myself of this opportunity to present, through you, my sincere acknowledgments for this repeated assurance of favor, and to express my hearty gratitude for the generous consideration with which the people of Massachusetts have received and seconded my humble efforts in their service.

Called, two years ago, to occupy the chair of the Chief Executive Magistrate of the Commonwealth—uninstructed by any experience of office, save that of one year's service in the lower branch of the Legislature, I early found myself charged by the course of national events with duties novel, sudden, vast and admitting no delays, without a precedent for my guide, and with no similar previous experience of any other person to assist me. Having long studied the character of that peculiar organization of society which distinguishes the rebel States, I was not surprised by the portents of the Winter of 1860 and 1861. In addition to the public manifestations making clear to my own mind the desperate atrocity contemplated by the rebel leaders, I had already been distinctly warned by the private conversation of one of the eldest and most distinguished of their number, that the slave-holding States had reached a settled determination not to remain longer in political relations with our own, and having once seceded therefrom, not to return until the principle of majority Government should be changed by a new distribution of political power, nor until the New-England States should repeal all laws by which Slavery was forbidden within their own borders. It seemed already plain, therefore, long before the fall of Sumter, that the Federal Union was to be assailed, the Government itself overthrown, and war to the bitter end levied and maintained against Democratic Republican liberty and the constitutional forms under which it was defined and preserved. The scheme involved a dissolution of the Union as the first fact to be accomplished, to be followed by a reconstruction on the basis of a new distribution of political *power. It involved, as the second fact to be accomplished*, the abolition of the majority principle in our Government, or in other and plainer words, the subversion of Democracy. And finally, it involved the legal establishment of Slavery in all the States now free. The *dissolution of the Union*, the *subversion of Democracy*, and the *nationalization of Slavery*—these are the three acts in the damnable drama of treason and rebellion, included in the original conspiracy, of which new and cumulative evidence is found in the words of Mr. VAN BUREN, recently spoken in New-York, in support of the election of Mr. SEYMOUR, counseling a voluntary dismissal of the rebel States, read in connection with the words of Mr. PETIT, of Indiana, spoken on a similar occasion, declaring the universal establishment of Slavery, in all the States, to be the appropriate means of ending the rebellion. Meanwhile a body of political Bourbons, such as are found in every people—who cannot forget, and who will not learn—play half-consciously into the hands of the conspirators, by crying down every earnest, devoted and zealous public servant, civil or military, who delivers a telling blow against the public enemy, and by opposing every positive act or decree which weakens his power—substantially begging of JEFFERSON DAVIS and his confederates to name the terms of the concession and humiliation on which they will consent to return and govern the country without substituting a new name and a new flag.

Now—for one humble citizen of the American Union, for one son of the ancient Commonwealth which guards the ashes of the Pilgrims, which cherishes the venerable cradle of our infant Liberty, and on whose rocky foundations are the earliest Revolutionary battle-grounds where that Liberty was the prize for which our fathers perilled or laid down their lives—I am ready not only day by day to renew my own allegiance, but with proud and high defiance to proclaim the eternal fidelity of Massachusetts to the ideas of her origin, and the traditions of her history. With an immortal faith in Right, and an undying hate of Wrong, Massachusetts will pursue her bright career—nor will rest, nor be content until the conspirators shall be overwhelmed, their armies conquered, their schemes forever frustrated, and the Union, Liberty and Democracy reëstablished on sure foundations, defying all the shocks and snares of fate and time. But, whether at an earlier or a later day, the brave endurance of our heroes on the field, and the patient hearts of their people toiling at home, will finally reap a rich and enduring reward. Peace, when it comes, will be secure. We shall hear no menaces of Disunion hereafter, to scare people out of their manhood; and we shall hear no more that the fear of *man* is the beginning of wisdom. The industry and ingenuity of a free people will not hereafter be confronted by the brutal and devastating influences of Slavery contending for the mastery of capital over labor in the new lands and virgin soil of the nation. Immigration of free white laborers, carrying with them the humble gains of their industry, will be possible into States from which Slavery has hitherto banished even their own sons, driven by that monopoly of land which Slavery creates, away from fields, and mines, and waterfalls, and a thousand natural sources of wealth denied to them and unimproved by their possessors. The States which now hold slaves, never yet cultivating more than a sixth part of their cotton land, nor one-fiftieth part of their whole soil, will beckon back to the shores of the Gulf, to their natural climate and its attractions, social and industrial, the poor refugees from Slavery now among us, who, with an instinct of their destiny as pilgrims and strangers in the North, seldom purchase land or strike root deep down into Northern soil. A competition of colored labor from the South against the laborers of the North, here at home, will be forever prevented by the only means by which it can ever be rendered impossible—by rendering it possible for the colored man to live as a freeman in his own home, instead of being driven out, as he now is, to seek refuge in a climate from which he always retires, when he can, to warmer latitudes. The hatreds and prejudices of race will melt away when consciousness of injustice shall cease to engender them, and when the freedom to migrate according to natural attractions, the instincts of race and the interests of individuals, shall render possible the separation of all those who may be mutually repugnant. When society in two-thirds of the States this side of the Rocky Mountains shall cease to be swayed and demoralized by speculators in lands, slaves and politics, then manufacturing New-England, with her ingenious and untiring artisans, whose intelligent labor has made New-England so rich and great, will find new markets for her wares and fabrics—a hundred purchasers to one—where all laborers are free to work for their wages, and where the soil shall be open to all purchasers.

With these views I hail the recent Proclamation of the President. If emancipation is deemed an evil by the rebel States, then let the first day of January find them peaceable, loyal and submissive to their duties. If they still remain at war with the Union, then let the Government and the people see to it that rebel masters cease to make compulsory rebels of their servants. The greater relation of the subject to his Government absorbs all the minor relations of individuals to each other; and the colored man, who in the sense of the Constitution may be "a person owing service or labor," under the laws of a particular State, to some other person therein, is still a subject of the National Government, owing the supreme duty of allegiance, notwithstanding his civil or social disabilities created *by local laws. Nor is it endurable that his rebel master*, who is only another subject of the same Government, should be allowed to impress on him his own treasonable will. Their Government, older and more worthy, possessing rights and claiming duties more comprehensive than theirs to each other, demands, and ought to coerce, in time of war, the obedience and fidelity of both.

Consecrating myself to the performance of my own part in this work before us, devoting thereto whatever is left to me of life and strength, and leaving it in solemn charge to my children, if, when I taste of death, it shall remain unaccomplished—conscious of no fear but the fear of God—I desire to stand in my lot, wherever it may happen, as a faithful servant of a cause whose service is its own reward.

If it shall please the people of Massachusetts to ratify the nomination of your Convention, I will endeavor to address myself to the duties which will ensue, in the same spirit and the same purpose with which such duties have thus far been performed. I cannot promise greater effort, more industrious, devoted, self-forgetful, independent, or painstaking service of the State. But within the limitations of whatever power I may possess, and in the light of the experience of the past, it will be my happiness and pride, as it is now my too great honor, to devote my humble efforts to the duties of the place I occupy. And may God grant that the lengthening shadows of the next declining year may softly veil the sorrows of a people penitent, hopeful and serene, amid the reminiscences of the trials through which they shall have passed, and in the contemplation of peace, honor and happiness restored.

I am, faithfully, your friend and servant,
JOHN A. ANDREW.

GEN. DEVENS ON THE FIELD.

WASHINGTON CO., Md., Oct. 15, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I regret that I received no intimation that my name was to be used before the People's Convention, previously to the time the nomination was made. Had I known it earlier, I should have taken immediate steps to prevent such steps.

In the field, in the service of the country, to whose cause, that of constitutional liberty, I have at least endeavored to devote myself with all my energies, no position could be so congenial to me as that which I now occupy in the great work of suppressing a rebellion, more gigantic in wickedness than even in its proportions, and of restoring and maintaining the rightful supremacy of the Constitution.

It has been my earnest wish since the commencement of the conflict, that as no soldier inquires into the politics of the brave comrade who fights by his side, glad only that he is sustained by a stout heart and a strong arm, so no citizen should seek to know politically more of another than that which concerns his devotion to the imperiled Union; and that, forgetting party lines and party issues, even those in ordinary times of gravest importance, we might cordially unite to "sustain and support the Government, the Constitution and the laws, and aid the chosen and constituted head of the nation, the President, in his patriotic and self-sacrificing labors to save the country and put down rebellion."

That it is desirable to make this effort in Massachusetts, the People's Convention, embracing in its members representatives from the various political organizations of the State, among whom I recognize the names of many who, in this bloody struggle, without feeling it a sacrifice, have laid upon the altar of the country the most precious of offerings, has decided.

I have received with the profoundest feeling, the views of such an assemblage, and, recognizing the right of the citizens of Massachusetts to command the services of each and all their fellow-citizens in times of public peril, in everything not inconsistent to duty to the country, I do not feel at liberty to disregard such an expression of the wishes of those whose judgment I am bound to respect; and I shall, therefore, leave the whole matter to the decision of the people, confident that in their action they will have due regard to the best interests of the State and Nation, in the fearful crisis through which our republican institutions are now passing.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
CHARLES DEVENS, JR.

Hon. LINUS CHILDS, President of the People's Convention.

Cases under the Excise Law.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF COMMISSIONER BOUTWELL.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given an important decision in relation to stamps for bank checks and legal documents. The following correspondence sets forth the facts:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1862.

SIR: Will you do me the favor of informing me whether, when a bank certifies a check (properly stamped by the drawer) by the paying teller marking it or writing his name across it, this is a certificate requiring a stamp under section one hundred and ten, schedule B, of the "Act to Provide Internal Revenue," &c.?

And if it is such a certificate, what stamp does it require?

When the Clerk of a Court certifies a paper to be a copy by marking the same "A copy," and signing his name, is a stamp necessary, &c.?

When an instrument contains agreements of various kinds, each of which, if separate, would require a stamp, is it sufficient to affix one stamp of the highest value required for any one of the united agreements, or must a stamp equal in value to the aggregate amount of all the stamps required for the *different agreements, if separate, be affixed?*

Ex. gr. Does a power of attorney authorizing the sale of stock, to vote at an election, to collect rent, require a stamp of $1 or of $1 60?

Ex. gr. Does a mortgage containing a power to sell the mortgaged premises, require a stamp for the power in addition to those required for the mortgage?

Your obedient servant,
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD,
No. 49 Exchange-place.

To GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Esq., Commissioner, &c."

Mr. Boutwell's Reply.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Oct. 16, 1862.

SIR: Your letter of the 13th instant has been received and its contents noted.

In reply I have to state that the certification of a bank check by the paying teller's marking it, or writing his name across it, does not come within the meaning of the law relating to certificates, and is not, therefore, subject to stamp.

When, however, the clerk of a court certifies a paper to be a copy by marking the same "copy," and signing his name thereto, it will be necessary for him to affix a ten cent stamp.

Respecting your third query, I have to state that I am not prepared to give you an answer without first inspecting the instrument itself.

A power of attorney "to sell stock, to vote at an election, to collect rent, and to sell real estate," requires a one dollar and sixty cent stamp.

Your obedient servant,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner,
Per E. H. H.

LOUIS A. DELAFIELD, Esq., No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York.

THE TAX ON CARRIAGES.

The carriage-makers, who are heavily taxed on all articles required in the manufacture of their goods, applied to Mr. BOUTWELL for information concerning the tax on the value of carriages, and received the following answer:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: In answer to yours of the 15th inst. I reply, that you must pay the tax on the full value of your carriages, even though materials used in their construction are articles upon which a duty has been previously paid. Repairs to old carriages are subject to a tax. Very respectfully yours,
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.

To Messrs. BREWSTER & CO., of Broome-street, New-York.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

Mr. BOUTWELL replies "Yes" to the following question:

"Is a person who manufactures an article *only to order*, without making up any stock on his own account, and consequently not offering any goods for sale, required to take out a manufacturer's license?"

THE TAX ON BILLIARD TABLES.

Some doubt having existed in regard to the tax on billiard tables, Messrs. PHELAN & COLLENDER, of this City, addressed a query to Commissioner BOUTWELL, and received the following reply:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1862.

SIRS: In answer to yours of the 16th instant, I reply that, under the Excise Law, persons who keep billiard tables for public use must pay a license for each table so kept. Persons who keep tables for their own use are taxed $10 each table.

Very respectfully yours,
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.

Messrs. PHELAN & COLLENDER, Crosby-street, New-York.

PERSONAL.

—A few days since a young man of South Boston, accompanied by five Southern rebels, with passes from our own Government, fraudulently obtained, visited Boston for military purposes. The young man visited his mother in South Boston, and the rebels remained one night at the Parker House. They have all since gone to Washington.

—Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court of Maine was suddenly attacked with a violent hemorrhage while performing his official duties in Portland, on Oct. 14. He was, of course, obliged to adjourn the Court.

—A gentleman in Connecticut paid as high as $500 for a nine months' substitute a few days since, and when the draft was made he was within three weeks of being 45 years old. After he had procured his substitute, he ascertained that he could have been exempted without any difficulty whatever on account of the loss of a number of his teeth.

—Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, who was so emphatically shelved by his constituents a few days since, has the assurance to announce himself for an address at Centerville, Ind., in response to the great victories gained by the Democracy of Ohio and Indiana.

—*Col. McQuade has arrived at Rochester*, having been appointed, with about one hundred other army officers, to superintend the enforcement of the draft.

—Dr. Joseph Scott, Medical Director of the Mississippi rebel army, arrived in St. Louis on Thursday Oct. 16, from Corinth, to see his wife, and bearing a pass from Gen. Rosecrans, good for ten days. The *Republican* says that Col. McConnell, hearing of the matter, immediately had Scott arrested, and, after consulting with Gen. Curtis, sent him to Gratiot Prison for confinement. He decided that the act of letting an officer in the rebel service pay a visit to his family and then return to assist treason again, was wholly wrong, and totally unauthorized by any precedent of war. Dr. Scott was left behind by the rebel Generals, after the late battle of Corinth, to look after their wounded. He is well known in St. Louis, having once been a prominent resident, occupying a position in the army of Gen. Frost.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMICIDE OF PAT. MATTHEWS.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

The trial of this case was resumed at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Whitehead, for the prosecution, stated that he had been unable to procure the attendance of the witness Fitzpatrick, for whom the Recorder adjourned the Court the day previous, and that the evidence for the people was closed.

Chas. S. Spencer, Esq., then opened the case for the defence, and briefly stated to the jury the outline of the evidence relied upon for the acquittal of the prisoner. He claimed that the homicide was committed purely in self-defence; that on the occasion of the affray, Reynolds was standing quietly on the sidewalk, interfering with no one, when he was approached by Matthews, who held in his hand a dirk knife, with which he made a furious onslaught upon the prisoner, and that in self-defence, and to protect himself from imminent bodily harm, he drew a pocket knife and inflicted the wounds upon his antagonist which subsequently caused his death. The character of his client was that of a peaceable, quiet and inoffensive citizen; whereas, Matthews was a man of blood, a notorious and dangerous criminal, who had defied the law, even to the commission of murder, and was a terror to the whole community.

The first witness called for the defence was an old man named James Scully, who testified that on the night of the homicide he was at the store of the prisoner, John Reynolds, and after the store was closed and they were about going home, the two sleighs, containing Pat. Matthews and Alice Grey, and Felter and Kate Smith, came driving furiously down the street, and when nearly opposite where they were standing, one of the girls (Kate Smith) fell out of the sleigh; Reynolds immediately approached her, and asked "if she was hurt or drunk?" the girl caught up a piece of ice and struck Reynolds, at the same time charging him with having insulted her; she then got back into the sleigh, a young man present, named Whiston, meantime standing near the horse, who was very restive; while she was getting into the sleigh, Felter, the driver, jumped out and pitched into Whiston, knocking him down and severely beating him; meantime Pat. Matthews, who was in a sleigh in advance, had returned, and jumping out of his sleigh he approached Reynolds, who was standing peaceably on the sidewalk, and raised his hand to stab him with a dirk-knife; Reynolds caught his hand and warded off the blow; Matthews made several ineffectual attempts to stab Reynolds, during which Alice Grey rushed in between the parties, and cried out, "Pat. don't you do it;" about this time, a man whom they called Fitzpatrick struck witness, knocking him down; whereat he picked himself up and left the scene, and did not witness anything further.

Judge Connolly was called, and testified that he had known Reynolds for five or six years, and that he had always sustained an unexceptionable character.

Deputy Superintendent Carpenter was called to prove the notorious character of Pat. Matthews as a dangerous, violent and quarrelsome man, but the Attorney for the prosecution objected to the evidence, and the objection was sustained by the Court.

William Whiston, the person who was knocked down by Felter, testified that after Felter let him up he saw Matthews lying on the snow, with a dirk-knife in his hand stained with blood. The remainder of the testimony of this witness was mainly corroboratory of that given by Scully.

Capt. Grier, of the Twenty-first Precinct, testified to the good character of the prisoner as a peaceable and quiet citizen.

Peter Dolan gave similar testimony, and other witnesses were offered on the same point, but the Court suggested that it was unnecessary, as the prosecution admitted previous good character on the part of the prisoner.

The defence then rested their case, and the prosecution recalled Officer Piero, who stated that when he was called to the scene, he saw Matthews lying on the ground, but did not see any dirk-knife in his hand.

Officer Clark was also recalled by the prosecution, and gave similar testimony.

After an intermission of the Court, the case was summed up by Mr. Spencer for the defence, and by Mr. Whitehead for the people. The Court adjourned *before Mr. Whitehead closed his speech, until 11* o'clock this morning, when the summing up for the prosecution will conclude, and the Recorder will charge the jury.

NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

Report of the Indenturing Agents—Trip No. 3, 1862.

To the Directors of the New-York Juvenile Asylum:

GENTLEMEN: The third company of children selected for settlement in the West, during the present year, left New-York on the 4th of August. Stopping for rest one night each in Cleveland and Chicago, we arrived in safety at Lane, Ogle County, Ill., on the 7th. Our friends were awaiting us, and the work of distribution immediately commenced. Two weeks of active labor sufficed to satisfactorily place nearly all of the forty-six children included in the company, in good homes among the farmers of Ogle and Lee Counties. Every applicant for a child was required to bring good reference, and every child was allowed to spend a week in his proposed home before the indentures were executed. During the interval, earnest and diligent inquiry was made relative to the character and standing of the applicant. If the reports were unsatisfactory, the application was declined. If the child was dissatisfied he was permitted to try a new place, and thus allowed to have a voice in the choice of his home. Our object in being thus careful was to secure for each child in the future a continuance of the kind care and sympathy of which it had been the recipient while in the Asylum.

Nearly two hundred Asylum children have been settled in Lee, Ogle, De Kalb and Whiteside Counties, within the past two years, and the present company, *the sixth* brought to this vicinity, found homes more readily than either of the others.

We find that *frequent visitations* among these children create and maintain a public sentiment in our favor in these communities. Sometimes an unruly child needs discipline, and not unfrequently, acting for you as guardians of the children under the indenture, we are obliged to reprove a hard-hearted employer or to take away a child on account of ill-usage.

We have spent several weeks in visiting the children, and the result is most satisfactory. One hundred and twenty have been seen, and many others heard from. We have held six picnic parties at different points in the above counties; thus affording the children a holiday among their old schoolmates. All were eagerly greeted as they arrived, brought in from the country by their friends. Brothers and sisters here met after their separation of weeks or months; juvenile games were played, and all these occasions were replete with interest. We also visited many of them at their homes, traveling some two hundred miles in hired conveyances. These visits afforded us great pleasure, as we saw many indications of mutual affection between employers and children. Mrs. H., who has taken three boys, J. B. and the two brothers J. C., and G. C., says she "did not believe they could get such good boys." Mrs. G. regards C. W. as a daughter, and "will do well by her." A. D., (7 years old,) is the pet in Mr. M.'s family. J. R. came in with his employer who also brought his son. Both boys were nicely dressed, exactly alike. C. C. lives with Mr. J. G., who regards him as a son. He says, "Bring out more boys, you can find plenty of good homes." C. C. is a favorite of Mr. B.'s. J. D. "is one of the best in the county." The H. children are all happy. L. H. and A. H. are in the same family. C. E. was alarmed lest we had come to take her away. H. M. has improved wonderfully in six months. The O'N. brothers have an excellent home in the same family. P. F. "would not exchange homes with any boy, and would not return to New-York for $500." E. McK. can make good butter, and C. W. good cheese. S. H. is "to have a silk dress when she can make good bread." Mrs. B. says she does not know "which she loves best, E. B. or her own little daughter."

Such expressions as "Pa," "Ma," "our horses," "our farm," are common. The boys talk of horses and crops with the air of old farmers. All the children look healthy. Of 120 seen, but one was sick. This one has now recovered. Considering the large number seen, the accounts of their behavior were very satisfactory. But five children were returned to us for not doing well. After a reprimand they were placed in new homes on probation. Several employers charged with misusing children were seen, and each case was duly investigated. The details will be laid before the Committee on Indentures.

Our work of visitation being ended, we made arrangements for a seventh company at Marengo, Ill. This point is but a few miles distant from the localities above referred to, as those from which the other six have been settled.

Respectfully,
GEO. H. ALLAN.
H. D. PERRY.

NEW-YORK, October, 1862.

Our Foreign Trade.

CONTINUED ACTIVITY IN IMPORTATIONS—RECEIPTS FOR DUTY THIS MONTH—EFFECT OF THE PRICE OF DEMAND NOTES ON IMPORTATIONS—AN ADVANTAGE TO CAPITALISTS.

In spite of the war and of the (so called) high price of gold, our importations continue to be heavy, *exhibiting little or no diminution.* Money seems to be more plenty than ever, and its expenditure more free. Neither high tariffs nor high prices for currency in which to pay duty have yet had the effect of stopping in the least our importations of foreign merchandise. Some time since it was prophesied that the first of these causes would operate to produce this effect. It was then believed that when from twenty to thirty per cent was to be paid for demand notes in addition to the duties, the importations must

[illegible] It may be found in a few weeks, [illegible] and the price of demand notes has [illegible] and depreciation will consequently be positive. The high price of demand notes has not affected our large importing houses unfavorably, after all. On the other hand it has been the means of adding to the profits of others. A good many of them in anticipation of the rise in the value of these notes, which was certain, as they daily become less abundant, procured very large quantities of them when they commanded a premium of but five or ten per cent., or less. Others also invested largely in gold, which they reserved through all the fluctuations in their value, as compared with that of legal tender notes. These demand notes they have had at hand when duties were to be paid. But with the rise in the comparative value of gold, and in that of Custom-house demand notes, the price of every commodity has increased correspondingly. Those who have been compelled to buy demand notes with which to pay duties, giving therefor a premium of twenty or thirty per cent., have been, of course, compelled to add this sum to the selling price of their merchandise, thus raising its market value. In selling, those firms which paid but five per cent. for notes with which to pay duties, receive as much for their goods as those who paid twenty-five. In this way it is evident that the unsteady state of our currency and the high price of notes have acted favorably to the moneyed importing houses, and unfavorably to those of small means; giving to the former the power of underselling the latter, at the same time that they realize a very high profit. When the case is examined in this light, it is not so difficult to see how it has happened that, in spite of the war and the derangement of our currency, the importations have been and still are so great. That they will continue so as long as the condition of the money and merchandise market remains as at present, is not at all improbable, for many houses have sufficient notes with which to pay duties for a long time. Our exports, too, continue very heavy, and contribute largely toward the payment of our foreign debts.

A noticeable feature of the business at the Custom-house of this port during the present month, since gold and demand notes have been quoted at such high figures, has been the warehousing movement. A much larger proportion of the merchandise brought to the port has been placed in store than for some time past, and the receipts on withdrawals from warehouse exhibit a corresponding augmentation. They reached the sum of about $1,600,000 for the first twenty days of the month, against about $700,000 during the same portion of the preceding month. The total receipts for the month will not be much inferior to the heavy ones of August and September, as they reached a sum in the neighborhood of $6,250,000 on the 21st. From these figures it will be seen that the business of the Warehouse Department bears a greater proportion than usual to that of the whole Custom-house. The cause of this undoubtedly is to be found in the price of notes, importers only taking goods out of bond when they are sold, so as to derive any advantage which might arise from a depreciation in the price of demand notes.

Eighteenth Ward Republican Meeting.

ADDRESSES BY MESSRS. RICHARD WARREN, HON. F. A. CONKLING, MAJOR SCOFIELD, HON. CHAS. B. SEDGWICK AND OTHERS.

The "Wadsworth and Tremain Association," of the Eighteenth Ward, met Thursday evening at the Republican headquarters, near the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, to ratify the recent State nominations of their Party—JAMES M. THOMPSON, Esq., the President of the Association, in the Chair. Mr. WM. DRUMMOND read a series of resolutions endorsing all the Republican nominees for the State and District, which were adopted nem. con. In the absence of some leading speakers announced by the call, RICHARD WARREN, Esq., addressed the audience in earnest commendation of Mr. [illegible], their Congressional nominee, and good-humoredly satirized Mr. NELSON J. WATERBURY, his Democratic opponent. He was very bitter against the Southern aristocracy, blamed Slavery as the sole cause of the war, the Abolitionists who were accused of it, "never having cast a vote for any one," and denounced the Northern Democrats in unmeasured terms. The latter, he declared, would not have ventured one year ago, to put up a ticket like the present one headed by HORATIO SEYMOUR. But, times had changed, and they now felt bold and confident. Mr. WARREN had the assent and applause of his audience throughout.

Hon. FREDERICK A. CONKLING was received with great acclamation. He opened his address with a quotation from WILBERFORCE, denying the right of property in men, and discarding all respect for any compacts or treaties containing so nefarious a pretension. It was idle, said the speaker, to deny that all State issues are in this contest overshadowed by the national question, or that the Administration is now on trial before the 4,000,000 of the people of the Empire State. The elections in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania had gone against the Republicans, owing to the absence of their friends in the National armies, and statistics, gleaned from the Tribune, were read to support this theory. "Sinking or swimming," however, "under any conceivable circumstances," he (Mr. CONKLING) stood by Mr. LINCOLN's glorious Proclamation of Emancipation. [Great cheering.] He, then, strenuously defended the suspension of the habeas corpus, and only regretted that more of those who protested against it were not in Fort Lafayette. To a voice in the crowd he replied that he did not care what else was done with such, so that they were removed. [Tremendous applause.] The celebrated suspension of the habeas corpus at New-Orleans by Gen. JACKSON, while the British were investing the city, was recited in support of the present instance, and the most confident predictions of Mr. WADSWORTH's success closed Mr. CONKLING's remarks.

Major SCOFIELD, of Oneida County, followed in a very vehement castigation of the entire position and character of the Northern Democracy. He rejoiced in the defeat of the "infernal villain" VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, and "the blacklegs, horse-thieves, traitors and hen-thieves" who had supported him, and now support those like him, including certain nominees in this City. After paying his left-handed respects to Ex-Presidents PIERCE and BUCHANAN, and promising 4,000 majority in Oneida against SEYMOUR, although deeply depicting the lukewarmness of some of the interior districts, Major SCOFIELD promised that the issue of the contest would place all who opposed it where the stars would be taken from them and the bars alone left to the miner, while the rope should catch the leading traitors! [Immense acclamation.] He closed by exhorting all Republicans to see, on election day, that their votes were deposited early, and pushed down to the bottom of the box by the hands of the Inspector.

The Hon. CHAS. B. SEDGWICK, of Syracuse, was the next speaker. In a long and elaborate address, he recapitulated the causes of the war, indorsed to the uttermost the President's recent proclamations, and denounced all timid counsels or Border State policy. Mr. SEDGWICK's able and eloquent effort was applauded to the echo.

Mr. LOOMIS, from "Onondaga, the home of Mr. SEYMOUR," was last announced. That gentleman chiefly confined his remarks to the private character of the Democratic candidate, against which he admitted that but little could be said. His atrocious anti-war sentiments, however, were unsparingly reviewed until a late hour, when the meeting dispersed.

Committee on Railroads.

The Aldermanic Railroad Committee met yesterday afternoon without a quorum. The first paper taken up was the resolution directing inquiry to be made as to the number of cars run by the Sixth-avenue Company, the number they pay license for, and by what right they have extended their track into Fifty-ninth-street. The Clerk, Mr. E. W. TAYLOR, reported that the Company had paid license fee for 57 two-horse and 21 one-horse cars. The subject was then deferred till the next meeting, to give the officers of the Company notice to appear.

The matter of ordering an extension of the track of the Eighth-avenue Company to Eighty-second-street was then taken up. Mr. J. P. PATERSON appeared for the measure in behalf of the property-holders up town, who are interested in it. The charter of the Company, he stated, required them to extend their track as rapidly as the grade of the avenue should be completed, when ordered to do so by the Common Council. The present terminus of the road is at Fifty-ninth-street, but the Company voluntarily run cars to Seventy-second-street, in the day time, to accommodate the travel to Central Park and the new Reservoir. The grade of the avenue it is completed to Eighty-second-street, and beyond that is nearly completed to Eighty-fifth-street. The grading contractor would give permission to lay rails up to that point.

The CHAIRMAN, (Mr. BOOLE)—What objections do the company make to extending their track, and running cars as you desire?

Mr. PATERSON—They promised some time ago to extend their track, but the President says they have been unable to do so for want of iron. Their charter required them to complete the road within three years. The Council Board had passed the desired resolution, and he hoped the Board of Aldermen would concur.

Mr. BOOLE promised that the Committee would decide what they would do in the matter at the next full meeting.

The resolution in reference to the refusal of the railroad companies to change bank bills, and instructing the Committee to inquire into the matter, and report the necessary correction of the grievance, was then taken up.

Alderman SMITH—The resolution was referred to us last winter. The trouble it had reference to then is now over, as the stamps and postage currency have supplied the vacuum that then existed, in consequence of the withdrawal of silver from general use. Any way, it is not within the province of the Common Council to do anything in the matter.

Mr. BOOLE—I don't know about that. It seems to me that we have the power to compel the railroad companies to take such money as is in current use.

Mr. SMITH—They do. They make no objections now to the postage stamps.

The subject was laid over.

The resolution requiring a change of the T rail in Centre-street, of the Harlem Company, to the grooved rail, was next considered.

Mr. BOOLE—That seems to be proper. It has passed the Councilmen.

Mr. WALSH—The Company say they can't run their heavy cars on the grooved rail.

The resolution was laid over, and the one inquiring if any member of the Croton Board had given permission to the Seventh-avenue Railroad Company to take up the pavement in that thoroughfare for the purpose of putting down rails, was next considered.

Mr. WALSH—A resolution of inquiry of that Board would give us the desired information.

Mr. BOOLE—I had the resolution referred to this Committee in order to learn from the Ex-Commissioner, Mr. TAPPEN, about the matter, as well as from the acting members of the Croton Board. A resolution of inquiry would not apply to him, but we can request him to appear before us.

Mr. SMITH—It would be unnecessary. Mr. TAPPEN had nothing to do with it. I understood that the permission was given by only the President of the Croton Board, Mr. STEVENS.

Mr. BOOLE—Well, we want to know all about it. He can appear here at our next meeting.

The Committee then adjourned till Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Army and Navy Intelligence.

The War Department is at present making arrangements to carry out the project of filling up the decimated ranks of the regular army by recruits from volunteer organizations. It is estimated by an officer of the regular infantry, that the ten old regiments of that arm of the service, although allowed 1,000 men each, could not muster 8,000 rank and file.

Orders have been received at the Brooklyn Navy-yard to fit out the United States steamer Circassian as a transport and dispatch vessel, to take the place of the Massachusetts, which vessel has been for some months plying between New-York and the rendezvous of the blockading fleet. Arrangements are making to have the Circassian ready for the next outward trip. She is a recently purchased vessel.

The United States war-steamer Monitor, now at the Washington Navy-yard, is to be made ready for active duty before the 1st prox. She has had the greater part of her defects remedied, her armor having hardly needed any repair. The ordnance officers are improving her battery, which will be very formidable. The [illegible] of her next cruise is not known.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A NEW-YORK MERCHANT ROBBED IN THE STREET.—For the last two weeks we have had accounts of highway robberies committed in this City, by a genteelly dressed colored man. His usual plan was to approach men passing through unfrequented streets, at a late hour of the night, suddenly draw a dagger, and threaten them with instant death unless they delivered to him all their money and valuables. Large amounts of money, and quite a number of watches have, in this manner, been obtained by him from his victims, who valued their money less than their lives. The last man who is known to have suffered from this footpad, is Mr. FERNANDO ESTRADO, a merchant, doing business at No. 483 Broadway. A few evenings since Mr. E. was met by this colored desperado, on the corner of Mott and Broome streets. With a terrifying threat, and a flourish of his steel, he demanded Mr. E.'s money and watch, and in default of which he said he would take his life. Mr. ESTRADO having no money with him, gave the robber his gold watch and chain, with which the latter at once made his escape. The victim applied at Police Headquarters, where he gave a description of the villain's person to Sergeant YOUNG, and by this means Detective FARLEY was yesterday enabled to effect his arrest. The prisoner, upon being taken to the Station-house, gave his name as ANTONIO IZNARDO BARTOL. Upon being confronted by Mr. ESTRADO, he was instantly identified as the man who robbed him. The accused says he was born in Cuba, has been 18 months in this country, but only about six weeks in this City. He says he is a waiter by occupation, and resides at No. 100 Hester-street. He was committed by Justice CONNOLLY for trial. Persons who have lately been robbed in the manner above described, are requested to call at Police Headquarters and take a look at the prisoner.

MR. CONWAY AND THE SECOND HAWKINS ZOUAVES.—After eighteen months active labors as Chaplain of HAWKINS' Zouaves, Rev. Mr. CONWAY came to this City with high recommendations to Gov. MORGAN. He contemplated the organization of a Second Hawkins Zouaves, but as the Governor had decided to raise no new regiments, he was unable to carry out his favorite project. He has been offered the Chaplaincy of the Ironsides, and has now identified himself with that fine regiment, to which he invites all who designed entering the Second Hawkins Zouaves. Mr. CONWAY will raise a company himself, and in other ways give the Ironsides the full benefit of his energy and experience. He can be found at the headquarters, Broadway, near Twelfth-street.

A BURGLARY IN TENTH-STREET.—JAMES DAKEN was arrested, at an early hour yesterday morning, by Officers LONG and HITCHCOCK, as he was in the act of leaving the house of JOHN KLOPS, No. 331 Tenth-street, where he had forced his way into a bedroom, and stolen therefrom a pair of pantaloons, in one of the pockets of which was $25 in money. All of the stolen property was found upon his person. Justice OSBORNE committed the accused for examination.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The Board of Police desire to acknowledge, with thanks, the sum of $5, received from "Cash," to aid families of recruits in Metropolitan Regiments.

APPOINTMENT OF DRAFT COMMISSIONERS.—Gen. ANTHON yesterday appointed Alderman TERENCE FARLEY Draft Commissioner for the Thirteenth Ward, vice Judge DALY, resigned. The Judge could not be spared from his Court to attend to the duties.

NEW-JERSEY.

CERTIFICATES OF VALUE.—The Common Council of Jersey City, at their meeting on Tuesday night adopted an ordinance for the issuing of certificates of value of the denominations of 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents, to the amount of $25,000. These certificates are to be deposited with the City Treasurer, and will be paid out to persons holding city warrants, and are redeemable in one year. They will be ready for use in about three weeks.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.—An unknown man, supposed to be a soldier, was found lying insensible in Palisade-avenue, Hudson City, on Sunday. All possible care was bestowed upon him, notwithstanding which he remained unconscious until Monday night, when he died. There were bruises upon his face and hands, which might have been caused by accident or by violence. The body having been buried without an inquest, Coroner DONNELLY will have it exhumed for the purpose of holding an investigation.

A TRAIN OF CARS OFF THE TRACK.—The 10 o'clock, A. M., train of cars, from Jersey City, yesterday, ran off the track at the Newark-avenue crossing in Jersey City, in consequence of the displacement of the switch. No one was injured, and the locomotive was only slightly damaged.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part I.—Nos. 3077, 3079, 3081, 3087, 3091, 3097, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3109, 3113, 3115, 3117, 3121, 3126, 3129, 3133, 3135, 3137, 3139. Part II.—Nos. 3456, 3464, 3466, 3468, 3470, 3472, 3474, 3476, 3478, 3482, 3484, 3488, 3490, 3494, 3498, 3500, 3502, 3506, 3508, 3514. Part III.—Nos. 2712, 1391, 2707, 2857, 2204, 2678, 3082, 3242.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Nos. 534, 536, 540, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 596. Part II.—Nos. 461, 637, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Nos. 2841, 1313, 1265, 2825, 2827, 2845, 2859, 1129, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2863. Part II.—Nos. 2770, 656, 1728, 111, 126, 2260, 2330, 2006, 2296, 2298, 2330, 2334.

The Motion for a Perpetual Injunction against the Seventh-avenue and Broadway Railroad.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Ingraham.

The Mayor, &c., of New-York vs. John Kerr et al.—The argument on the motion for a perpetual injunction in this case, before mentioned in the TIMES, was proceeded with yesterday. The Corporation Counsel on behalf of the City commenced an action against the defendants to recover $100,000 damages for injuries sustained by the City by reason of the unlawful occupation of the streets by the defendants in building what is known as the Seventh-avenue Railroad. The plaintiffs claim and declare that they have from time immemorial possessed and enjoyed, and under their charter have and own the exclusive right and property of controlling and licensing all those who use the said streets for carrying thereupon persons and property for hire. The plaintiffs further show that they have at great expense paved and regulated said streets and made them convenient for travel, and that in violation of these rights, the defendants have broke and entered on the Seventh-avenue and Broadway for the purpose of building a railroad.

As a defence, and in opposition to the motion, the defendants set forth the act of the Legislature passed April 17, 1860, authorizing them to construct such a railroad. That the plaintiffs possess no other title or interest in the streets of the City than that conferred on them by the act entitled "An act to reduce several laws relating particularly to the City of New-York, into one act," passed April 9, 1813, and the acts amendatory thereof; and that plaintiffs have no private right or property in, or control over, said streets, which is not subject to the control or disposition of the Legislature.

The question of legislative authority was argued at great length, the Counsel for the Corporation insisting that in all the adjudicated cases the paramount rights of the Corporation had been recognized and upheld. All the other City railroads had been constructed by the authority of the Corporation, and the Corporation claimed the right, under their Charter, to grant or refuse the authority to construct the Seventh-avenue and Broadway Railroad. The Corporation have a fee in the streets of the City. The defendants' counsel present the following points. *First*, It is impossible to maintain that the Municipal Legislature is an *imperium in imperio*, possessed of political or governmental powers which are in any respect exempt from the control of the State Legislature. The Corporation, as such, has no interest in its police or governmental powers. It is merely a delegate *quo ad hoc* of the Legislature for local purposes, subject to the control and direction of the Legislature. (13 Wend., 330; 25 Id., 693; 4 Hill, 303; 4 Ham., (O.,) 423; 3 How. U. S., 361.)

Second—The fee of the streets now vested in the Corporation was acquired by it under acts of the Legislature as the trustee or agent of the supreme governmental power in that behalf. Nor was it vested for purposes purely local but for the general use of the people of the whole State as highway. (2 R. S. 1813, pp. 414, 415; Ch. Kent's note, No. 31.) The very acts under which the title was acquired shows the Legislature reserved to itself the power of regulating the use of these streets. (2 R. S. 1813, p. 424.)

Third—The notion that the Corporation has a private indefeasible estate in the fees for licences to such carriers over the streets as these railroad grantees, is wholly without foundation. 1.—The railroad in question is merely for the transportation of passengers. (Laws 1860, p. 1042, sec. 1.) 11.—The charters existing prior to the Revolution did indeed grant to the City Corporation "the office of cartage, carriage and portage of all goods, wares and merchandise, and all other things to be carted or carried in and through said City or any part thereof, (Montgomery Charter, sec. 19,) and it has never been supposed that this was an irrevocable grant of property. Chancellor Kent, Note No. 34, section 24, refers to the mode of appointment of officers to execute the same offices mentioned in section 19; it is merely a regulation supplemental to section 19, and necessary to carry it into effect. But the office of hackney coachman or stage driver or carrier of *persons* was not granted to the City Corporation. Nothing of the kind is to be found in the ancient charters. 2.—All power or authority of the Corporation in respect to the carriage of persons for hire was granted by acts of the State Legislature which of course are repealed at the pleasure of grantor (2 R. S., 1813, p., 13 and Laws of 1849, p. 409, sec. 10; Laws 1824, p. 40, chap. 50.)

The Court reserved decision.

Greene C. Bronson and H. H. Anderson, for the motion. Charles O'Connor and H. W. Robinson, opposed.

Sale of Government Vessels—Testimony of Secretary Welles.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Before Justice White.

Thomas B. Stillman vs. Samuel L. Mitchill.—The trial of this case was continued yesterday. Ex-Judge Dean, for the defendant, put in the depositions of Secretary Welles and others. Mr. Welles states that he recollected Mr. Stillman, who came to Washington as a candidate for the office of Civil Engineer in the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, but did not recollect whether Stillman spoke to him on the subject of his appointment. He had no recollection of a negotiation with Mr. Stillman in relation to the purchase of the vessels in question. The purchase was made through George D. Morgan, of the New-York and Savannah Steam Navigation Company. The bill of sale being executed by the defendant, the President of the Company.

On cross-examination, Mr. Welles stated that the payment for the vessels was made through Mr. Henderson, the Navy Agent at New-York, and the reason he limited the purchase to one person in this City, was that he did not want more than one brokerage to be paid, and to limit that to 2½ per cent.

Mr. Fox, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, deposed that he was not aware that the plaintiff ever presented either of the vessels to the Department for sale.

The case is still pending.

Action for Slander—Disagreement of Jury.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Before Justice Bosworth.

William A. Marr vs. William H. Mitchell.—This was an action for slander, consisting in the words—alleged to have been used by defendant—that "William A. Marr has forged my name to a check, and obtained $50 upon it."

The case was mentioned in the TIMES of Tuesday. The trial was concluded yesterday, and the jury were out several hours without succeeding on an agreement in the verdict. They finally returned to Court, and on declaring that it was impossible for them to agree on a verdict, the Court discharged them.

Chauncey Shaffer, for plaintiff; W. W. Niles, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Peckham.

The East River Bank vs. Ackerson et al.—Default set aside on payment of $40 costs.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Paster vs. Demarest et al.—Motion granted, and reference ordered to B. C. Beamish to appoint Receiver and take security.

Cruikshank vs. Vail et al.—Motion granted.

Blun vs. Herman.—Motion granted, with costs, [illegible].

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 22, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	104	1700	Erie Railway	62½
4,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	93	100	do. s30	62½
1,500	Tres. 7 3-10 ⅌ ct. Notes	105½	100	do. s30	62½
1,000	do.	105½	50	do. s15	62½
20,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr. C.	99½	50	do. b30	63
50,000	U. S. Dem. Notes	128	50	do. b60	63½
18,000	do.	128½	100	do. b60	63
1,000	Ill. Ca. Bds. '60	100	300	do.	62½
25,000	Ill. Can. Reg. B	106	400	do.	62¾
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '62	101	200	do.	62¾
2,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '77	108	50	do. b10	63
2,000	Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	100	300	do.	63
5,000	Mich. 7s. W. L.	106	100	do. b60	63¼
5,000	Tenn. S. 6s '90	53½	400	do. b60	63½
11,000	do.	54	300	do.	63½
4,500	Va. State 6s	63	400	do. b10	63½
5,000	do.	63½	50	do. s10	63¼
5,000	do.	63½	600	Erie Railway Pref.	92½
20,000	Mo. St. 6s	53½	1000	do.	92½
10,000	do.	53½	300	do. b60	93
9,000	do.	53½	100	do. s60	92
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s	68½	900	do. b60	92½
10,000	Cal. S. 7s	113	300	do.	92½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	105	300	do.	92½
2,000	E. R. 4th M. Bds.	100½	100	do. b10	92½
15,000	E. R. 5th m. bds.	99	100	Hudson River R	66
2,000	do.	99½	800	Harlem Railroad	22
5,000	H. R. R. 2d s. f. b.	111½	300	do. s30	21½
1,000	H. R. R. R. C. Bs.	99	600	do.	21½
3,000	Har. R. 3d m. bds.	105	200	do. b30	22
15,000	Mich. S. 2d mtg.	98	700	Harlem R. Pref.	51
10,000	Mich. S. s. f. bs.	105	600	do. b60	51½
3,000	M. C. 8 ⅌ c. b. Old	113	50	Nor & Wor. R.	66
1,000	M. C. 8 ⅌ c. con. 1st m. s. f. bds	118	800	Reading Railroad	78½
2,000	Ill. C. R. bds.	106	200	do.	78½
10,000	A. & T. H. 2d m. pf.	81	200	Mich. Cen. R.	87
5,000	do.	81½	100	do.	87½
9,000	A. & T. H. In. bs. b10	60	750	do.	87½
1,000	do.	60½	50	do.	87½
1,000	C. & N. W. 2d m.	33½	50	do.	87½
10,000	C. & N. W. As. bs.	60	1000	do.	88
4,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	85	800	do.	88½
1,000	Ga. & Chic. 2d m.	110	1300	M. S. & N. I. R.	42
5,000	Cl. & T. S. Fd. Bs.	104	300	do.	42½
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1 M.	105	300	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	82
4,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	94½	20	Panama Railroad	150
100	Phoenix Bank	104	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	81
20	Bank of Commerce	90	250	do.	80½
5	American Ex. Bk.	100½	200	Clev. & Pitts. R. b30	39
40	Chatham Bank	94	400	do.	38½
10	Hanover Bank	95	250	do.	38½
15	Shoe & Leather Bk.	101½	12	Clev., Col. & C. R.	138
13	Continental Bank	93½	250	Gal. & Chi. R.	84½
200	Cumb. Coal Pref'd.	14	350	do.	84½
200	do.	14½	1,500	Clev. & Tol. R.	70
100,000	Am. Gold	133	100	do. b30	70½
45,000	do.	132½	300	Chi. & Rock I. R. s30	81½
70,000	do.	132½	600	do.	82
100	Pac. Mail St. Co.	122½	200	Ch. Bur. & Qu. R.	105½
150	do.	122½	50	do.	105½
50	do. b30	122½	100	do. b30	105½
20	N. Y. Central R.	106	100	do. b30	106½
100	do.	106½	200	do.	106
50	Del. L. & West R.	114	50	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. b30	60
10	New-Jersey R.	140	150	do.	59½
			50	do.	59½
			100	do.	60

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	103½	300	Hud. River R.	66
2,000	do.	103½	100	do. b30	66
20,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr. C.	99½	200	Harlem Railroad	22
5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ⅌ ct. Notes	105½	300	do.	22
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	54	100	Harlem R. Pref. b60	51½
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	53½	100	do.	51
4,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	33½	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch.	60
5,000	C. & N. W. S. F. Bs.	101½	250	Mich. Cen. R.	88
50,000	American Gold	132	350	do.	88
100,000	do.	132½	100	do. b30	88
100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	123	200	do.	88
50	do.	123	300	do.	88½
375	do.	123½	600	Mich. S. & N. In. R.	42½
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	106	50	do.	42½
100	do.	106½	200	do. s30	42½
150	do. s10	106½	300	do.	42½
150	Erie Railway s30	63	100	do. b30	44
400	do.	62½	1200	do.	44
25	do.	63	25	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	82½
50	do.	63	300	do.	81½
100	Erie R. Pref.	92	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	39
100	do. b30	93	500	do. b60	39
25	do.	91½	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	84½
400	do. b60	93	100	do. s30	84½
200	do.	91½	150	Chi. & Rk. Isl.	82
100	Chi., Bur. & Qu. R.	105½	100	do.	82½

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22—P. M.

The Stock Exchange Board this forenoon washed their hands of all responsibility or participation in the present mischievous gambling operation in American Gold coin. They resolved, on the recommendation of their Select Committee of yesterday, by a vote of two to one, or say 66 to 33, to strike Gold and United States Notes receivable for customs, (and therein equivalent to Gold,) from their official dealings, on and after Monday next, 27th inst. This result is far more creditable to the patriotic sentiment of the Board than was anticipated yesterday afternoon. The majority is understood to have been materially increased by the appeal of the President of the Board, Mr. A. B. BAYLISS, at the close of the debate to-day, to stand by the credit and integrity of the Government, and to acquit the Stock Exchange of the great City of New-York of all participation in the operation, now going forward, to depreciate the Bank and National Currency of the country.

After the vote of the Board was announced, an undue and singular turn took place in the price of Gold, which had previously gone up, first to 133¼ at the Board, and then to 134 ⅌ cent. on the Street. The pressure to sell carried down the rate at one moment to 129 ⅌ cent.—a fall of *five per cent.* on the action of the Stock Exchange Board in less than half an hour. But from this decline the dealings soon rallied to 130¾@131@132 ⅌ cent.

The public spirited members of the Stock Exchange who voted to-day against their own interest as the recipients of commissions on the purchase and sale of Gold at the Board, now look with reasonable confidence to the Associated Banks of this City, to act upon their example, if they have not already done so. We hope this confidence is not misplaced. The action of the Stock Exchange reflects in a striking degree the popular sentiment. If after its emphatic expression any considerable number of Banks on the Street or up town are disposed to persevere in lending their means and machinery to encourage their scandalous speculation in Gold now indulged in, *simply because it is countenanced at Bank*, we have only to say that such Banks deserve to be held up by name to the public execration.

We meet with numerous opinions on the Street to the effect that the action of the Stock Exchange will not arrest the rise in Gold. Perhaps it will not. The main object, however, is certainly accomplished, of relieving a public and eminently public spirited, as well as National Association, like the New-York Board, of all participation in such an uncalled-for and demoralizing speculation.

The rates of Exchange on London closed for the *Persia's* mail to-day quite unsettled, because of the fluctuations of Gold at the Stock Board. The figures rose from 143 to 146½ ⅌ cent., and closed 146@146½ ⅌ cent. After the steamer sailed there was nothing done in Bills.

The market for Money is firm at 4@5 ⅌ cent. to the Stock Brokers. There is a good supply on the Street and at Bank, but less disposition to accept the cheaper rate of 4 ⅌ cent.

On the Stock Exchange, the vigorous upward movement in both classes of Erie Shares continues, and the additional rise, to-day, is 1@1½ ⅌ cent. The sales were, altogether, 12,000, as against 15,000 shares yesterday, comprising, by far, the most important share of the dealings of the day on the Railway list. At the same time the stiffness in this speculation imparted a better feeling to the Western Roads, the quotations of which nearly all close higher than yesterday afternoon by ½@1 ⅌ cent. The Federal and Border State Stocks are again tame, and rather neglected.

Late in the afternoon the prices of the Second Board were generally well supported, and the market left off firm, at about the following figures, compared with Tuesday afternoon:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
N. Y. Central	105⅞	106⅜	Galena	83⅞	84⅜
Erie	61⅞	63	Toledo	69⅞	69⅞
Erie Preferred	90⅞	91⅜	Rock Island	81⅜	82⅜
Hudson River	66	66	Missouris	53⅞	53⅜
Harlem	22⅜	21⅞	Tennessees	53⅞	54
Mich. Central	87⅜	88	U. S. 5s, 1874	93	93
Mich. Southern	42⅜	44⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	104	103⅜
Mich. Guarant'd	81⅜	81⅞	U. S. Notes, C. H	127	128
Illinois Cen	80⅞	80⅞	Treas. 7.30 ⅌ cts.	105⅜	105⅜
Clev. and Pitts	38⅞	38⅜	Bills on Lond'n	143	145½
Pacific Mail	123	123	Gold	131⅜	132⅞

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	104	Chatham	94
Manhattan	123	Bank of the Republic	97
Phenix	[illegible]	Hanover	[illegible]
Fulton	[illegible]	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Dry Dock	105	Nassau	[illegible]
State of New-York	[illegible]	Shoe and Leather	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	Corn Exchange	[illegible]
Commerce Scrip Stock	[illegible]	Continental	[illegible]
Ocean	[illegible]	Mechanics & Traders	[illegible]
Mercantile	115	Park	114
American Exchange	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, the general course of the market being to firmness:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104½	St. L., A. & T. H. firsts	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv., '76	114	T. H. & A. secs. Pref.	81½
Erie seconds, '79	114	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	101½
Erie thirds, '83	107	Chi. & N. W. G. H. ex.	56
Erie fourths, '80	100½	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	92¾
Erie fifths, '88	99½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	33½
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	111½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	111
Hudson thirds, '75	102½	Tol. & Wab. seconds	88
Hudson Conv't., '67	97½	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds.	90
Harlem firsts, '69-72	112	Mil. & Pr. Du C. firsts	108½
Harlem seconds, '64	105	Gal. & Chi. firsts	107½
Harlem thirds, '68	90	Gal. & Chi. seconds	110
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c., 69-72	113	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	108
Mich. C. s. f. 8 ⅌ c., '82	115	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	104
C. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. firsts	115	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	105
M. S. 7 ⅌ c. seconds	98	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	94½
N. In. Goshen Line, '68	104	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	100
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ⅌ c. '75	107½	T. Haute Income	59½
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c.	106		

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 15 bbls. Ashes, 17,613 bbls. Flour, 547 bbls and 230 bags Corn Meal, 114,470 bushels Wheat, 57,510 bushels Corn, 12,520 bushels Rye, 5,740 bushels Barley, 19,729 bushels Oats, 1,804 pkgs. Provisions, and 782 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in demand and are up to $7 50@$7 62½ ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls continue scarce and nominal.

COTTON—Has advanced to 60½c.@61½c. for Middlings, ⅌ lb., with sales of 2,300 bales.

DRY GOODS—The principal changes have been in Domestic Cottons, prices of which have been pretty generally advanced. Printing Cloths, 13½c.@13¾c.; Standard Prints, 16½c.@17c. ⅌ yard. The demand has been good for the season. Woolens and Foreign Goods have not been very active; prices, however, have been generally well supported. The auction sales have been less numerous, and have included catalogues of Dress Goods, Millinery Goods, Shawls, &c. Fair prices were realized in most instances.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been brisker and dearer, to-day, in view of the rise in Gold and Sterling Exchange. The reported sales since our last add up 16,700 bbls., part to arrive, including Superfine State, at $6 25@$6 50; poor to choice extra State at $6 60@$7; Superfine Western, inferior, to choice, at $6 25@$6 50; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 75@$8 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 30@$7 45 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$6 25	@$6 50
Extra State	6 60	@ 7 00
Superfine Western	6 25	@ 6 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 75	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 30	@ 7 45
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 50	@ 8 75
Extra Genesee	7 10	@ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 10	@ 9 00

Southern Flour is doing better; sales 1,700 bbls., at $6 80@$7 25 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 30@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands; and $8 50@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales to-day 400 bbls. Extra, at $6 70@$8 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 30@$4 80 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair request, at $3 85 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat was brisker and much higher early in the day, but closed heavily. The reported sales since our last comprise 285,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White Western, at $1 45@$1 52½; Amber Western, at $1 40@$1 45; Red Western (Winter,) at $1 35@$1 41; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 31@$1 34; Milwaukee Club, at $1 23@$1 31; Chicago Spring at $1 18@$1 25, and Amber State, at $1 42@$1 45 ⅌ bushel. Corn is in good demand at advanced rates. Sales since our last, 141,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, at 67c.@68½c. for shipping Mixed Western; 63c.@66c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 57c.@61c. for unsound; 66c.@70c. for Yellow Western, and 75c. for White Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye is inactive at 70c.@85c., according to quality, ⅌ bushel. Oats are saleable and steady, including Canada, at 56c.; Western, at 55c.@56c.; and State, at 56c.@59c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is less sought after; sales 2,600 bushels State and Canada at $1 06@$1 22½ ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt, $1 45 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in good request, to-day, at 55c.@75c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The demand has been somewhat brisker to-day for desirable lots of New, at 20c.@25c. ⅌ lb.

METALS—The principal kinds have been in good request at buoyant prices.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive at former quotations.

OILS—Continues in lively demand at very full rates.

New-Bedford Market, Week Ending Oct. 20.—Sperm—Is wanted, but the advance, and still higher prices asked by holders, have tended to check the sales. The transactions for the week include 120 bbls.; 60 do. at $1 40, and 60 do. at $1 50 ⅌ gallon. Whale—Has advanced in price, and the demand is good both for the trade and export. The sales, since our last, embrace 5,150 bbls., in parcels. We quote: 1,000 bbls. at 76c.; 1,000 do. at 77c.; 2,400 do. at 78c.; and 150 do. at 80c. ⅌ gallon. Also, 600 bbls., in parcels, at a price not transpired, but understood at an advance on the last quotations. Whalebone—No sales in this market. In New-York 2,000 lbs., belonging to parties in this city, at gold $1 23 ⅌ lb.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 20, 1862	46,750	86,462	865,150
Same time last year	60,871	134,586	987,700

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, at advanced prices. Sales 6,300 bbls., in lots, at $12 87½@$13 50 for Mess, and $12@$12 25 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in fair request, at 7½c.@8½c. ⅌ lb. Lard is doing better; sales 1,050 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 10½c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb. Beef is inactive at previous prices; sales 150 bbls., at $14@$14 62½ for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$12 50 for plain Mess ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, [illegible] ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in fair request, at 16c.@21c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@26c. for common to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues in good demand, at 8½c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 1,200 hhds., including New-Orleans at 9½c.@11½c., and Cuba at 9c.@10½c.; also, by auction, 150 hhds. New-Orleans at 10½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 120,000 lbs., at 11½c.@12c. ⅌ lb. The business of the week, Messrs. Knight & Sons notice thus: "The market has been very irregular and excited during the past week. The unprecedented and rapid advance in Exchange induced greater activity in the Tallow market, and heavy contracts were made both for present and future delivery at enhanced rates. Simultaneously with the reaction and decline in Sterling Exchange, many shippers withdrew from the market, but prices did not in consequence undergo any material change, the stock being much reduced, and holders generally unwilling to accept the lower rates offered by exporters. At the close, the market is inactive, but prices remain unchanged, 12½c. being at present demanded for choice shipping lots. Inferior and Grease are quiet, but firm. Price this date, 1858, 10c.; 1859, 10½c.; 1860, 10¼c.; 1861, 9½c."

WHISKY—Sales, 2,300 bbls., in lots, at 35½c.@36½c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been more extensive to-day. For Liverpool, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. bbl.; Wheat, 60,000 bushels, at 10½d.@11d. ⅌ bushel; Provisions at 37s. 6d.@42s. 6d., and by steamer at 90s.@100s. ⅌ ton; Cotton, by steamer, 300 bales, at 1½c. ⅌ lb.; Hops, by do., at 2c. ⅌ lb., and Apples, 1,000 bbls., by do., at 6s. ⅌ bbl. For London—Wheat, 16,000 bushels, at 12½d. ⅌ bushel; Hops, 500 bales, at ½d. ⅌ lb.; Oil Cake, 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. and 30s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour 1,500 bbls., at 3s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl; Wheat, 14,000 bushels, at 11½d.@12d. ⅌ bushel. For an English port direct, a British bark with Wheat, at 13½d. ⅌ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, Week ending Oct. 20, 1862.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	56,701	38,561
Wheat, bush	446,091	343,625
Corn, bush	149,422	1,237,300
Rye, bush	18,257	561,825
Barley, bush	35,411	
Oats, bush	155,470	151,150

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago Oct. 20, 1862.

Flour, bbls	26,144
Wheat, bushels	497,661
Corn, bushels	1,068,760

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 8
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 9
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 11
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 15
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 15
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 22
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 29
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 5
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19

FROM AMERICA.

City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 25
Hibernian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 1
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 1
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 12

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamships *City of New-York* and *Hansa* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS! MOURNING GOODS!
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES.
BLACK SILKS, WITH AND WITHOUT LUSTRE, AT OLD PRICES.
ENGLISH CRAPES IN ALL WIDTHS.
CRAPE VEILS, COLLARS AND SLEEVES.
BLACK DELAINES, IN SINGLE AND DOUBLE WIDTHS.
MALTESE, HENRIETTA, EMPRESS AND OTTOMAN CLOTHS.
SEVERAL NEW MATERIALS, VERY HANDSOME.
BONNETS AND MANTILLAS, A VERY CHOICE STOCK.
BLACK AND WHITE AND BLACK AND PURPLE FABRICS, FOR SECOND MOURNING DRESSES, IN ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES—REAL BARGAINS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS IN GREAT VARIETY.
N. B.—A case of MOHAIR VALENCIAS at 25 cents worth 50 cents.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts.

359 BROADWAY.
Gold Window Shades.
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White do. do. do.
Green do. do. do.
Wire Shades at 80c. per foot.
Retail prices not advanced.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS,
GIMP, &c.
Retail prices not advanced.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

LACES!!!
REAL CHANTILLY BLACK GUIPURE, APPLICATION DE BRUXELLES, FLOUNCINGS, EDGINGS and INSERTIONS.
The Stock of an Importer, amounting to $50,000, and our own Lace Stock, together about $75,000, to be sold before the end of
THIS SEASON.
This is an excellent opportunity to select in advance Black or White Shawls, Scarfs, Flounces, and Sets for
WEDDING PRESENTS.
"Point de Venise" Sets, from $12 to $250.
N. B.—Merchants will find it to their interest to see this stock before buying from importers.
(No Credit Given.)
LEGRAIN, No. 739 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place, and near New-York Hotel.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—EIGHT hundred dozen Ladies' and Misses' Kid and Fall gloves, at less than last year's prices; a full assortment of Hosiery and under-garments, very cheap. New trimmings, braids, buttons, velvets, [illegible]. [illegible] nice-fitting corsets, at $1. Ladies' and Misses' Skirts made to order. Alexandre's celebrated gloves at [illegible].
ELGER'S, Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 653 Broadway. Silk Goods, Fans, novelties, articles for Europe, many of which are to be obtained only at the above store.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MICHAEL RYAN, who came to this country from Durlebeen, Ireland, in the year 1857. Was known to have been in New-York as late as April, 1861, shortly after which time he is supposed to have gone West. Any information of him will be gratefully received by his brother-in-law. Address WILLIAM CALLAN, New-York P. O. Western papers please copy.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 60 Liberty-st., New-York.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," 1855, OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction, given without charge.
To parents who seek good schools for their children.
To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.
Experienced teachers of classics, French and music, wanted.
REFERENCES: D. O. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Ivison, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

TOGHCONIC INSTITUTE,
LANESBOROUGH, MASS.
ALBERT TOLMAN, PRINCIPAL.
The Fifteenth Semi-annual Session of the Select Family School for Boys will commence on THURSDAY, Nov. 6. The Principal invites the most thorough examination of his claims to public confidence. He will remain at the house of E. L. CHILDS, No. 400 Court-st., Brooklyn, until Oct. 24.
City references: Rev. H. B. SMITH, D. D., Professor of Union Theological Seminary; BORLIS SANFORD, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st.; ANDREW STEWART, Esq., No. 146 Broadway; MILTON ST. JOHN, Esq., No. 22 John-st.; W. H. BAXTER, Esq., No. 26 West 40th-st.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. [illegible]
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 36 WEST 11th-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. [illegible]; will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 36 West 11th-st.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL,
NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
REV. DR. SHEARS, RECTOR.
This school, for boarding pupils only, affords rare inducements to parents seeking a first-class institution at low rates. Military drills are on the school campus. Gold's steam heater warms the establishment. Session begins Nov. 4.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 19th-st.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

GREENWICH SEMINARY
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
On the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For circulars address Miss H. G. CREAMER, Greenwich, Conn.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL.
For circulars address the Principal, P. A. ANDREW.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

MISS PORTER'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 1,259 BROADWAY.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S
CLASS FOR TWELVE YOUNG LADIES.
Reopened Oct. 1, at No. 53 West 19th-st.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., near 5th-av.

A MODEL SCHOOL.—BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. BUSINESS EDUCATION made thorough by combining practice and theory. Students can enter any time. Life Membership only $30. Board, washing, fuel, room, &c., $2 57 per week. French, German, &c. Address for Circulars, PROF. THOS. H. STEVENS.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE AT Bedford, Westchester County, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. E. BOLTON, reopened Sept. 15. Terms, $150 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York, or address Principal.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING and Day School at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Nov. 3, 1862. For references or circulars, address JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Prices, Nos. 411, 699, and 664 Broadway.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, at South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The forty-second semi-annual session will commence Nov. 6. For circulars, address the Principal.
BENJ. F. MILLS.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils from seven years and upwards, preparing them for college, business, West Point or the Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 23 West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 7 West-twenty second-st., was re-opened on the 17th of Sept. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for little girls.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopened Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal. C. H. WHEELER.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School, Sept. 18, at No. 8 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Winter Term commences Nov. 3. For Circulars, address the Principal, E. B. NICHOLS, Stamford.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, northeast corner of Broadway and 13th-st., is now open.

REDDING INSTITUTE—REDDING, CONN.—A boys' boarding school: catalogues at Benedict Bros., 5 Wall-st. D. SANFORD, A. M.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 16 West 20th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $125 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD F. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,165 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO-FORTE BY A competent lady teacher, under the supervision of an eminent Professor. Terms $12 per quarter. Apply at No. 18 West 28th-st., near Broadway.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. A class for ladies under the direction of an experienced lady teacher, a former pupil and graduate of the celebrated "Normal Class" of Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF EDUCATION and refinement seeks a position as teacher of English branches to children under 12 years of age, or as companion and assistant to a lady; salary no object. An agreeable home more of an object; country not objected to. References given and required. Address EMERGY, Box No. 113 Times Office.

AS TEACHER.—A DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMAN, from Paris, very experienced in teaching French, has a few unoccupied hours, and desires an engagement with one or two private pupils or schools, in City or vicinity; best references. Address A. E., Box No. 181 Times Office.

AS GOVERNESS—A GERMAN LADY, OF great experience in teaching, who has taught the higher branches of a young lady's education in France, Germany and America, together with music and drawing, desires an engagement as resident governess in this City, or the vicinity of it. Unexceptionable City references given. Address T. F., No. 66 West 21st-st.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher of English, French, and Music, desires an engagement as a daily governess in or near the City, or would receive pupils at her own residence; can refer to former patrons. Address, for two weeks, L. E., No. 120 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—An English lady of great experience is desirous of an engagement as governess in a gentleman's family; besides the usual branches of a thorough English education, she would give instruction in music and French. Address M. C., No. 90 Attorney-st.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A SITUATION TO INSTRUCT a few little girls in the English branches, is desired by a young lady of experience; a comfortable home of more importance than salary. Call or address Miss BURD, at No. 113 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A PROFESSOR OF DANCING FOR A select school for Monday and Thursday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Apply personally to Mrs. SIMONS, Nos. 21 and 23 Mansfield-place, West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening, price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive one copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Bosom Friends.

WINTER GARDEN—Richard III.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Richelieu.

IRVING HALL—Gottschalk's Concerts.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Brilliantly Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Pauvrette, or Under the Snow, Afternoon and Evening.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS—No. 446 Broadway—Sixth Annual Festival of the Society of St. Vincent.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway. The Mischievous Monkey.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tirrell's California.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 559 Broadway.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—Lang's Historical Picture of the Reception of the Old Sixty-Ninth Irish Regiment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our special correspondent at Harper's Ferry *sends us the particulars of the reconnoissance toward Leesburgh*, from the Army of the Potomac, which started on Tuesday, and returned yesterday. Our forces were under the command of that dashing officer Gen. GEARY. The expedition, which embraced cavalry, artillery and infantry, proceeded as far as Lovettsville, encountering on the way a party of rebel cavalry, which was effectually broken up—several of them being killed and wounded, and a large number, including the commander, taken prisoners. We had but one man killed, and three or four wounded.

The campaign in Kentucky has apparently been a failure on both sides—the rebels failing to capture Cincinnati and Louisville, and Gen. BUELL failing to capture the rebels. Our latest reports from Cincinnati and other points in the West indicate that BRAGG and KIRBY SMITH have both succeeded in escaping through the mountains into East Tennessee, with their ammunition and subsistence trains, and their immense spoils captured from the loyal people of Kentucky. It is believed that BRAGG will now make direct for Nashville, and we shall probably have a portion of BUELL's army counter-marching in that direction to head him off. At all events, the rebels, except the guerrillas under MORGAN, and a few detached squads prowling about in various localities, are out of Kentucky, and it is too late in the season to anticipate another invasion of any dimensions. The pursuit of BRAGG appears to have terminated at Mount Vernon, in Rock Castle County, [illegible].

The Louisville *Journal* learns from a well-informed army officer, who arrived from Danville on Friday, that Gen. GILBERT's army corps was within seven miles of the Kentucky River on Wednesday, and moved at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day in pursuit of the rebel army. The rebels in their flight had destroyed 900 of their wagons, together with the bridge over the Kentucky River, to embarrass the pursuit by Gen. GILBERT's forces. The retreating rebel force embraced 4,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and a battery of artillery, wherewith to dispute the passage of the Federal troops. In confirmation of the above report paroled prisoners from the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Regiment, of Gen. SHERIDAN's Division, who arrived here yesterday, state that the rebels have retreated with the intention of escaping through Cumberland Slip.

The Louisville *Journal*, of Saturday, says: "We have had reports as to the capture of a large number of rebel soldiers at Harrodsburgh, Ky., on the 10th inst. We learned, yesterday, that the capture was made by Lieut.-Col. JOHN BOYLE, of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, who made a dash into the place, completely surprising and taking prisoners sixteen hundred rebels, composed of artillery, infantry and cavalry. A portion of those captured were sick and wounded soldiers, and the remainder were the rear guard of Gen. BRAGG's army. Lieut.-Col. BOYLE's gallantry on the occasion is highly commended, both officers and men exhibiting the coolness and courage of veterans."

Judging by the following paragraph from the Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 14th, the rebel army of the Southwest was not entirely demolished at Corinth and the Hatchie, nor in the subsequent pursuit: "We learn from the South, that VAN DORN's army was all day, last Saturday, passing through Holly Springs. It is said they are encamped at Dumpkin's Mill, about six miles from Holly Springs. They were too fleet for the Union army, and made good their escape to safe quarters. It is said that the forces in pursuit are slowly returning. They pursued them to Ripley."

Several gentlemen reached Gallipolis, Ohio, recently, having left Charleston, in the Kanawha Valley, on the 17th, among them Mr. NEWTON, editor of the Kanawha *Republican*. They report that the rebels, under Gen. LORING, have all left the Valley, and none are now on the west side of Gauley. It was reported that Gen. LORING had received orders from Gen. LEE to report, with his entire command, to him, at Winchester, Va. It was also reported and believed by the Secessionists, that Gen. LEE was concentrating every available man at Winchester for the purpose of overpowering and crushing Gen. MCCLELLAN; when, if successful, he is to invade Ohio and Pennsylvania. The rebel raid into the Kanawha Valley has been fully as successful as anticipated. It is estimated by these gentlemen that the rebels have carried off fully two hundred thousand bushels of salt.

There was considerable excitement in Cumberland, Md., on Sunday afternoon. A report reached the city that the rebels had possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad *at some point between Green Spring and Hancock. Five companies of* infantry and a couple of pieces of artillery were sent down the road, but nothing had been heard from the expedition when the train left. It was generally believed that the rebels were in large force at Bloomery Gap.

A letter dated at Nashville, Oct. 12, mentions rumors that a large portion of BRECKINRIDGE's command had arrived at Lavergne. There are at least some Mississippi and Georgia troops there, as our forces have captured soldiers on picket duty belonging to those States.

In answer to a large number of propositions made to the Navy Department for the capture of the pirate *Alabama*, or "290," Secretary WELLES has offered, in case of her capture, to pay for her half a million of dollars; and in case she is destroyed, to pay three hundred thousand dollars—the latter, however, to be subject to an appropriation by Congress.

A gentleman who left our fleet at the mouth of the James River on Saturday, states that the *Galena*, Capt. RODGERS, and other strong boats there, are waiting the appearance of the new rebel iron-clad prow *Richmond*, and are confident of giving a good account of her if she shall be bold enough to hazard a trial of strength.

The iron steamers *Merrimac* and *Mississippi* are taking in large quantities of stores in Boston preparatory to sailing for some unknown destination, undoubtedly the Gulf. The Forty-fourth Regiment N. E. Guards, and the Third and Fifth Regiments of Massachusetts are under orders to sail in these vessels.

The prize schooner *Revere*, (British, of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Acting Master L. A. BROWN, from Cape Fear in six days, arrived last night. The *Revere* was captured on the 11th inst., off Cape Fear, by the United States gunboats *Maratanza* and *Monticello*. Her cargo consists of salt, trappings, haversacks, etc.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Seymourites had another "tall" demonstration at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, yesterday evening. The concourse inside and outside of the building was large and vociferous and quite revived the stirring recollections of old-fashioned campaigns. Within, the speakers were Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, JOHN VAN BUREN and Hon. DAVID R. FLOYD JONES; SAMUEL SLOAN, Esq., presiding, assisted by a host of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Outside, Messrs. Moses F. Odell, Judge S. D. Morris, Edmund Driggs, E. O. Perrin, Ex-Alderman Wilson, J. L. Douglass, and others, all of whom indulged in the usual Anti-Republican strain, but more mildly than heretofore.

Commissioner BOUTWELL has decided that Alcohol manufactured from whisky distilled prior to Sept. 1, and on which a tax has not been paid, will be subject to a duty of three per cent. ad valorem. Also, that under the provisions of the excise law, an apothecary who sells ardent spirits by retail must have a retail liquor dealer's license. If, however, he only uses it in the compounding of medicines, it is not necessary that he should take a license as a retail liquor dealer.

The schooner Admiral Blake, reported to have been captured by the privateer *Alabama*, has arrived at Sippican. She had not seen the *Alabama*. Capt. D. R. GIFFORD, late of the bark *Elisha Dunbar*, reports that he was told by some of the crew of the *Alabama* that the *Ocean Rover*, of Mattapoisett, had 900 barrels of sperm and 200 barrels whale oil on board at the time of her capture. They scuttled her at first, but as she would not sink, they then set her on fire. She was so low in the water that nothing below the upper deck was burned, and a Portuguese wrecking brig coming alongside, Capt. SEMMES allowed the islanders to take whatever they could get, and about 500 barrels of the oil was rescued by them. Capt. GIFFORD is firmly of the opinion that the *Alabama* and "290" are not the same vessel, as he frequently heard the crew of the *Alabama* speaking of the "290" and of the *Oreto*. Some of the newspapers taken from the *Emily Farnham* contained an account of the "290" running the blockade into Mobile, and on hearing it read the crew of the *Alabama* gave three cheers for the "290."

The Pennsylvania delegation in the House of Representatives for the Thirty-eighth Congress will stand as follows:

1..Sam'l J. Randall, Dem.	2..Chas. O'Neill, Rep.
6..John D. Stiles, Dem.	3..Leonard Myers, Rep.
8..S. E. Ancona, Dem.	4..Wm. D. Kelley, Rep.
10..Myers Strouse, Dem.	5..M. Rus. Thayer, Rep.
11..Philip Johnson, Dem.	7..J. M. Broomall, Rep.
12..Chas. Dinnison, Dem.	9..Thad. Stevens, Rep.
14..Wm. H. Miller, Dem.	13..H. W. Tracy, Ind. Rep.
15..Joseph Bailey, Dem.	18..Jas. T. Hale, Ind. Rep.
16..A. H. Coffroth, Dem.	19..G. W. Scofield, Rep.
17..Arch. McAllister, Dem.	20..Amos Myers, Rep.
21..John L. Dawson, Dem.	22..J. K. Moorhead, Rep.
24..Jesse Lazear, Dem.	23..Thos. Williams, Rep.

Democrats, 11; Republicans, 10; Independent Republicans, 2; Independent Democrats, 1.

The War Department, it is announced, has decided to allow drafted men a period of twenty days in which to procure substitutes.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, is reelected to Congress by a majority of [illegible].

JOHN LINN, of Sussex, was nominated on Tuesday at Morristown, as a Union candidate for Congress from the Fourth District of New-Jersey. He is a lawyer of ability and character, and has hitherto acted with the Republicans. GEORGE T. COBB would have received the nomination had he not positively declined to accept it.

Apples are so plenty in Western New-York that they can be bought for fifty cents a barrel! Potatoes show no symptoms of disease, and the best ones are sold for a dollar a barrel, including package. One farmer has an orchard of choice grafted fruit, and offered the whole of his crop of apples at twelve and a half cents per bushel, the purchaser to gather the fruit and select only such as he wanted and could sell.

The testimony in the case of the People *vs.* JOHN REYNOLDS, charged with killing PAT MATTHEWS, was concluded in the Court of Sessions yesterday, and, pending the summing up by counsel, the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning, when the case will be given to the jury.

The Stock Market was firmer yesterday, with higher prices in the Railway Shares, especially Eries. Gold fluctuated widely, first advancing to 134, then suddenly receding to 129, and up again to 132@131¾, as against 132½@¾ on Tuesday afternoon. The Stock Exchange Board have resolved to have nothing to do with the speculation in Gold on and after Monday next.

Breadstuffs were much brisker and dearer, yesterday, as were also Cotton, Pork, Lard, Butter, Cheese and Whisky. A fair business was transacted in Sugars, Hay, Hops, Metals, Oils, Tallow and Wool, at buoyant rates. The movements in other articles were restricted. The freight engagements were more extensive.

THE CONTEST IN NEW-JERSEY.—The friends of the Administration are working with stirring energy in New-Jersey. The disadvantages they have to contend with are formidable. The State has a strong secession leaven, the product of ignorance on the one hand, and of a mistaken notion of self-interest on the other; and the net result is an open and shameless sympathy with rebellion, not at all below the mark of VALLANDIGHAM and the WOODS. In the northwestern counties the Breckinridge Democrats are still faithful to the South. At the east, the long connection of the leading manufacturing capitalists with the Southern trade, and their severe losses in consequence of the war, have not endeared the cause of the Union to their hearts; and very gladly would they make any concession to procure peace and the restoration of their business. These causes create a numerical strength as a basis of the Democratic Party, which is, as elsewhere, augmented by Democrats who are loyal to the Union and the Constitution, and mistakenly believe that they are giving a new impulse to the war by voting for Democratic candidates. Add to these influences the absence of a preponderating vote in the shape of the volunteers in the army,—for her volunteer soldiers are true to the Union and to the only Administration which can *redeem it*,—and we have some measure of the force the Secession Democracy are in a condition to exert in the contest.

On the other hand, the loyalty of New-Jersey is of the highest and purest type. Prompt in responding to every call of the Government; earliest in the field with men, and earnest in urging the most vigorous prosecution of the war; liberal in support and frank in counsel, the upholders of the Administration have nobly and manfully done their duty. The Republicans stand unwaveringly by the Government; and in addition to the intelligent war Democrats, who see that to vote against LINCOLN now is to vote for DAVIS, the whole body of old DOUGLAS Democrats are understood to be decided for the Union Republican nominations. If these interests be brought fully and fairly into the field, the State can be saved; the people spared the disgrace of such representatives in Congress as PERRY and STEELE; and the character of the New-Jersey delegation in Congress be placed where it was when Gov. PENNINGTON stood at its head. We rejoice in the belief that the approaching election will yield this triumphant result.

The Northern Traitors

An eloquent historian and statesman, in his reply to the loyal citizens of the Eighth District of this city, requesting his consent to a nomination to Congress, wrote the following memorable words.

"I will not give a vote for any man whose election would be an encouragement to the Rebellion to hold out. *I, for one, will not consent to send our sons and brothers to the battle-field and then betray them at the polls.*"

These pointed words of an old Democratic leader should be at the head of every election notice and advertisement in this campaign. They convey the whole issue between the Union party and the SEYMOUR party. One upholds the Government; the other attacks it. One supports the army, and offers up its sons and brothers for the country's sake; the other would betray them to the enemy; one supports the financial credit of the country; the other weakens it. While a barbarous rebellion is desolating ten thousand homes; while treason is writing her terrible records in tears and blood over a continent; while our friends are murdered treacherously by guerrillas, and fire and havoc sweep over peaceful loyal districts; these men, calling themselves "loyal citizens," have the audacity to rise up and excuse *these enormities and plead the wrongs of the rebels*, and urge the giving up of all for which we have struggled. While our brave fellows—our kinsmen and friends—are writhing in hospitals or exposed to bullet and shell, or giving up property and lives for the cause of the Union, these pitiful demagogues would weaken them by attacking the National cause in the rear.

Fancy any such party appearing in a Southern State urging Northern wrongs. How long would it be before their leaders would swing high for such treason? If our foreign enemies have ever believed in the accusations they scattered of the repressal of liberty of speech and Press in the Northern States, they must certainly retract them now.

These democratic leaders of the WOOD and SEYMOUR stamp are more truly false to patriotism and the country, and more dangerous now than any rebel leader. They attack the Republic in the dark; they assassinate the Union; we know not where to find them. The rebels are open and undisguised enemies; we can understand their assaults.

Suppose for an instant that the Van Buren submission policy was carried out, and that the North ingloriously retired from the contest, what would be the result?

We have spent perhaps 200,000 lives and $700,000,000; we have lost and [illegible] property to a countless value; our households have been stripped of their best and noblest young men, whose bodies fatten Southern soil; and now, on the Potomac as our boundary, without the possession of Kentucky or Tennessee, this Democratic policy would urge us to stop, basely lower the Union flag to the rebellion, abandon our thousands of Union friends at the South, give up New-Orleans, and the Mississippi, and "let the wayward sisters go!" The absurdity, the supreme folly or insanity of such a policy, is the only thing which should save its advocates from being punished as traitors. Every man who has loaned to the Government, or who owns its paper, is urged to strike off fifty per cent. of its value; every woman who has lost lover or husband; every father who mourns his son; every man whose brother or friend lies now in a bloody grave, is asked to confess that he has died in vain. All who have hoped for a glorious Republic in the future, covering the continent with institutions of liberty; all who have struggled and prayed for the triumph of freedom and justice in this hemisphere, are now told to forget their aspirations and prayers and accept the new Democratic platform—submission to treason and Slavery. That a party should dare in this hour of the country's agony and shame, to arise and propose such dishonor, shows how far political corruption and debasement had gone among our public men. These old party hacks, these caucus tricksters, these Democrats of the olden time, who lived in subserviency to slave-masters, forget that a new age has appeared—an era of courage and manliness and patriotism—and so they venture to stand up again and air their baseness and cowardice before, what they suppose, a credulous and indifferent audience. But times have changed, as they will soon bitterly learn.

SEYMOUR'S BROOKLYN SPEECH LAST NIGHT.—Mr. SEYMOUR is laboring very hard for his election as Governor of the Empire State. He delivered another speech last night in Brooklyn; and there was a large crowd present to listen to him. On this occasion, the Ex-Governor seems to have rather changed his tactics, and made an effort to plant himself on the platform occupied by the successful Democracy of the Western States. He avoided, in great measure, the semi-secession utterances which characterized his Cooper Institute speech. He has discovered that this great and loyal State will not sustain him in making war upon the Administration while it is engaged in fighting for its life and the life *of the nation. But his real sentiments came* out very legibly in some of his remarks, and more especially in the spirit in which they were uttered. It was quite evident that he is as much an enemy of the Administration, and as bitterly opposed to its policy of using "all means to crush" the rebellion as he was ten days ago. His buncombe phrases and hollow rhetoric will deceive no honest and determinedly-loyal voter.

Mr. SEYMOUR's man Friday was, of course, on hand, and painfully delivered himself once again of his pet theories. Mr. VAN BUREN is still in favor of capturing Richmond, and then—"Wayward sisters," &c. He is greatly offended at certain attacks on his "moral character," but did not scruple to bring against Gen. WADSWORTH charges which he must have known were false. He furnished no light regarding the means by which he got hold of Gen. SCOTT's letter to Mr. SEWARD, although he was not ashamed to drag in as his accomplice a "most highly accomplished and beautiful lady." Altogether, the speech of Prince JOHN was quite equal in flippancy, malignity and lack of patriotism to anything he has yet uttered.

The Liberated Slaves.

No one believes that Slavery can exist in the Border States after it shall have been abolished in the South. However earnest the desire of the National Government to preserve to the loyalists in these States the rights which they have never forfeited—and among these the right to hold slaves—it will be found impossible, in the nature of things to do so, in regard to this particular class of property. Slavery and freedom cannot exist in such contiguity. Long since, it became apparent that no slave could be held in any county bordering on a Free State, provided the slave had spirit enough to aspire to be a freeman. Hence, Slavery has not practically existed for years in all that belt of country comprising the northern parts of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky. Now, surround those States with free territory, in which thereafter no Fugitive Slave law can be enforced, and what will be the result? With the moral excitation on the subject that the war has brought, added to the causes that have thinned the slaves heretofore from the Northern border, it is clear that the institution must die—as quickly and surely as a man dies who is set a-bleeding at every pore.

Universal emancipation is to be the end. And if for no other reason, simply because partial emancipation is impossible. Human passion is like gunpowder. It is contagious in explosion. Popular excitement is epidemic. It is not possible to set bounds to it, or confine it to classes. When three millions of long-suffering slaves spring to freedom, and raise the glad shout that will make heaven with echoes ring, does any one suppose that one million of their kindred, fellows in suffering and in aspiration, dwelling in actual contact with them, and every fibre of their frames in unison with the gigantic moral resurrection, can stand unmoved by the spectacle? We already know that in Maryland, the slaves, though not included in the terms of the Proclamation, are anticipating and appropriating its promises, even ahead of those in the further South, against whose bonds the blow is aimed. "When January comes we shall be free." This is the language of the slaves in Maryland; and in all the States. Can the hope be extinguished, or the word recalled upon which it lives? Never! The sweep of an edict that gathers its power from the fierce passions and hot prayers of a million hearts, will be like the sweep of a planet in its orbit. "Canst thou bind the sweet influences of the Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion?"

The spark has been applied to the magazine, and not all the water of ocean can extinguish it, nor all the weight of the globe repress it. What comes of the explosion? *Thirty-four Free States, and four millions of freed persons of African descent.*

What is to be done with these people? They are the Nation's foundlings. Freedom violated by Tyranny has been brought to birth in the fullness of time, and in great pain has been delivered of four millions of hapless children. These are laid at our door. They are the Nation's foundlings, and we must care for them or they will perish. See, what is their condition! They are naked, hungry and helpless. They have no property—not so much as a rood of land wherein to be buried. They have no food—not so much as to keep soul and body together for a week. They have no clothes—not so much as to cover their nakedness once; and any change is—to nudity! They have no friends—for who can afford to be a friend to slaves when common calamities are upon the country, compelling every soul to take care of his own; and even that burden is not light. They have no family sympathies and support. These would go far to make abject poverty tolerable; for natural feeling would insure attention in extreme cases of suffering. But all ties of family have been lightly regarded in the midst of Slavery, and its circles are few and narrow. Every enfranchised slave is thus seen to be a pauper—landless, friendless, homeless, naked and hungry. They have no education, for the law forbade them to taste of the fruits of the tree of knowledge. They have no habits of thrift and providence, for their labor was ever enforced and reluctant, and the care for their animal wants, even, was always assumed by others. What shall be done with these hungry and helpless millions?

"Give me ships and money," says Senator POMEROY, "and I will search foreign lands until I find a home for *a few hundred!*" Is this solemn mockery of a nation struggling under an instant burden to be tolerated? We must put away this trifling, or we shall have a starving race of helots on our hands. Half the enfranchised slaves might perish before POMEROY could find a "tropical" conservatory for his exotics.

JOHN VAN BUREN IN 1848.—A correspondent inquires of us whether the JOHN VAN BUREN who once upon a time used the following language in a speech at Cleveland, is the identical individual who is now electioneering for SEYMOUR, and is so bitterly opposed to the Emancipation Proclamation; and if it is, *whether his long-continued illness may not* lately have obfuscated his brain?

"I am the unmitigated enemy of Slavery, and *would have it abolished without delay.* I say, therefore, for myself—and I wish to be understood as speaking for myself alone—that, *let what will come*, I shall, under no necessity whatever, support a man who does not believe *Slavery to be an unmixed curse* and who will not, by virtue of his office, use all constitutional power to abolish it."

To our correspondent's queries we reply: "We should think likely."

English Cotton Famine Ended.

While the United States are happily emancipated from the political dogma that "Cotton is King"—by virtue of which the Cotton States were wont to practice much arrogance toward the rest of the Union—it must not be understood that the people of the North do not consider cotton an element of vast importance in their future political and commercial relations. We wish to destroy the infatuated belief of the Gulf States that in them only, of all lands of the world, cotton can be profitably produced. But we do not wish to lose cotton from the list of American products. From that source has been drawn many millions of the wealth that, in its suddenness and vastness, has made the United States a marvel of material prosperity. It has furnished the bulk of foreign exchange to us for over a quarter of a century. It has freighted American bottoms—set running millions of American spindles—clothed and fed millions of American laborers, and shall we dash away the agent of so much prosperity, merely because, in the downfall of slave cotton culture in America, the rebel States get an annihilating blow?

We are sorry to have to sound a note of alarm on this subject, and to say that Great Britain is, too rapidly for our welfare, becoming independent of the American supply of cotton. The loud lamentation in the manufacturing districts, and the noisy concern of the British public on the subject has been deceiving us. The distress among operatives no doubt exists, but the rise in the price of cotton owned in England at the beginning of the war, and the advance of the value of cotton manufactures, amount in the aggregate to many millions of dollars more than the profit England would have made by running her mills on full time. England can, therefore, well afford to relieve the distress of her idle hands, for her increase of wealth will be great, in spite of it all. But the ostentatious anxiety of British legislators and economists *about the cotton supply, was much of it* insincere, and exaggerated to some extent, we apprehend, with the not very worthy motive of destroying the sympathy of British working men with the United States, whose insane war, it was held, brought such ruin on their industry.

We are now startled by the extraordinary declaration from England that the worst days of the cotton famine are past, and that henceforth, independently of the American supply, the English spinners will find employment. We publish in the TIMES to-day an extract from the London *News* of Oct. 6, in which this important fact is set forth and fully explained. And we take this occasion, in view of the vital interest of the people of the United States in the subject, to urge our Government to the most vigorous measures for the encouragement of cotton culture on lands under the National control. Texas, Florida and Arkansas are magnificent fields for cotton-growing, and they might all be made available for this purpose. We are soon to have thousands of enfranchised Africans on our hands, skilled in cotton cultivation, and literally perishing for lack of homes and honest employment. All their energies should be directed on American soil, to save to the nation the vast advantage it has always held, by reason of the vastness and value of its cotton product. Will the Administration look to its duty in the premises?

A London Sunday "Shindy."

English journals have predicted the reign of license and disorder in this country as the result of our civil war. The mob was to rule, and civil authority must give way to anarchy or despotism. The character of the people and the nature of our Government seem to be alike an enigma to our British cousins. Here are massed nearly a million of people in this single City. We have passed through a year and a half of war. Hundreds of thousands of troops have been enlisted or temporarily quartered here. The intensest excitement has prevailed. Political agitation has been unrestrained. Yet there has not been a riot or a serious disturbance of the public peace. Our cities have been more quiet and orderly, for the most part, than during any similar period before the war. The records of crime show a steady diminution of arrests. Property and life were never more secure. Law was never more respected. So much for New-York.

How fares London? Why, there were more broken heads in the Sunday shindy in Hyde Park—of which a graphic description was given in yesterday's TIMES, from the latest English journals—than in all the popular outbreaks here since the Astor-place riot, some dozen years ago. A quarrel about GARIBALDI, between "Irish roughs" and the native and foreign sympathizers with progressive Italy, brought 200,000 people to blows, or to be spectators of the fight. "At least 2,000 people were battling in different parts of the park; in some cases knives were used, and several persons were taken off the ground who had been stabbed. About 500 soldiers were mixed up in the crowd, great numbers of whom were fighting against the Irishmen," etc. "*The approach of dusk*"—the shindy began early in the afternoon—and of the police, put a stop to the proceedings, "the various surgeries in the neighborhood being crowded with parties waiting to have their wounds dressed."

This is a particularly edifying record of Sunday *exercises* in the central spot of Christian civilization. Had it occurred in Central Park instead of Hyde Park, would it not have been cited as a melancholy proof of the decadence of public morals incident to Republican institutions, and as a new motive to intervene "in the interest of humanity and civilization"—and cotton? Would not the inefficiency of our Police authorities have been the butt of the *Times* and *Post*, had a riot raged from early afternoon till dusk *before their appearance in the field? Had our* Sunday been thus scandalized, should we ever have heard the last of our shameless disregard for sacred hours?

We are not accustomed to resort to the *tu quoque* style of argumentation; but the persistent vilifications of this country and its institutions, and the incessant augury of evil for us in the British Press, constrain comment on occurrences like the one under review. Grandiloquent "curses" "roost" in the trees of Hyde Park. There, gigantic shindies have come to be the order—or rather the disorder—of the day. The metropolis whose Presses have not ceased to prate of "mob rule" in America, finds its great pleasure-ground strewn with the victims of mob violence. We are willing to concede that it is exceptional. So is our war. We grant that there is more than enough of vice and of the elements of disorder among us—for which we have mainly to thank our European "civilizers"—and that we are liable, as are all great communities, to sudden outbreaks of violence. But we deny that the tendency of our institutions is, as represented, toward anarchy, or that "the mob" has hitherto manifested a disposition to lift a finger against the peace of society during the war. And we venture to caution our European journalists against "throwing stones," while they demonstrably "live in glass houses" and affect Crystal Palaces.

THE PROCLAMATION AND REBEL RETALIATION.—Our readers will recollect the outburst of rage with which the Emancipation Proclamation was greeted by the rebels, and the various schemes, differing only in the degree of brutality and barbarism that they exhibited, which were introduced into the rebel Congress as proper to be adopted in reference to it. It would seem from a recent article in the Richmond *Whig* that the final decision of the rebel Congress was to leave the whole matter to the discretion of JEFF. DAVIS, and as it is left to him, the *Whig* calls upon him to do something about it. And the measure which the *Whig* would have him adopt is to issue a proclamation—not a proclamation of counter emancipation, as some of our friends have seemed afraid would be done, not a proclamation that the whole thing was nugatory and might be utterly disregarded, as those few among us who hate emancipation have so loudly declared would be the view the rebels would take of it—not a proclamation quieting the *apprehensions of the inhabitants and* assuring the soldiers that they need have no fear of insurrections. None of all these things meet the views of the *Whig*. It is to be a proclamation "demanding that LINCOLN's Emancipation Proclamation be rescinded," and "declaring that unless this is done, we shall send forces into the North to burn, ravage, desolate and destroy everything in their path."

We sincerely hope that JEFF. DAVIS will adopt this suggestion of the *Whig*. Such a proclamation would be all that was needed, if, indeed, anything is needed, to convince every one among us that the proclamation of emancipation is a terrible weapon, and one whose effect the rebels dread more than anything else. To our view that fact is entirely apparent already, and we are inclined to think it is to every one, except those who are blind because they will not see. And if that is so, who can doubt the wisdom of striking this blow? Shall we ever all learn in this struggle that it is entirely best for us to do what the rebels do not want us to do, and that any course of policy which they strive most strenuously to drive us from, should just on that account be held to more firmly, and pushed forward more vigorously? If we had only learned this lesson earlier we should have saved time and loss. We hope that it has been thoroughly mastered now, and that the most violent efforts of the rebels, whether by proclamation or in any other way, to secure the withdrawal of that policy of emancipation, may be met only with a greater firmness and a greater [illegible] reliance upon the courage and spirit of the loyal [illegible].

DISMAL READING.—The most dismal piece of literary composition we have read for many a day is the account of the manœuvres of Gens. BRAGG and BUELL in Kentucky, which we publish in another column. The telegraph has been strangely reticent regarding affairs in that State ever since the day when it was announced that BUELL had the whole rebel army in a "trap." We have had glimpses now and then of the rebels retreating and "closely pursued;" but we had no hints furnished of the state of affairs as now revealed. The manœuverings of BUELL are quite marvelous, and are certainly altogether inconsistent with the existence of the generalship which has heretofore been so widely accorded him in army and official circles.

The result of the whole Kentucky campaign, now that it has come to a close, is that the rebels, after marching to the northernmost boundary of the State, have effected a march out of it—(*that*, in one way of looking at it, is a gain to us)—bearing with them a "plunder train numbering over *four thousand* heavily laden wagons, a majority of which were captured from our forces," besides supplying themselves with unnumbered thousands of beef cattle, sheep and mules—those mentioned by the correspondent being only what they actually took away with them, and not including the immense droves that had previously been driven from Kentucky into East Tennessee. The rebel army has now established itself in East Tennessee, from whence it has easy lines of communication westward and eastward. BUELL's army, or part of it is pretty well down in Southeastern Kentucky; but it will not attempt further movements in that direction. And so this wonderful campaign closes.

The simple trouble in the whole case seems to have been—BUELL's slowness. On a dozen occasions he might have circumvented the enemy, cut off his retreat, divided his forces, or compelled him to fight; but on every occasion he was inevitably *behind time*. Since the close of this campaign, and the revelation of the facts in the case, we must reluctantly confess that we see little hope of successful results in the Southwest, so long as Gen. BUELL has the management of military affairs there.

IMPROVEMENT IN PHOTOGRAPHY.—Mr. J. [illegible], of No. 585 Broadway, has succeeded in introducing some new and beautiful improvements in the coloring of photographs, the result of many years of patient study. His process, which is strictly chemical, gives to the picture all the softness and roundness of a miniature on ivory, while it retains the minute accuracy of the photograph. The specimens of his art and skill well deserve inspection.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

JACKSON, TENN., Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1862.

There is no news from below or immediate importance. It is said that Joe Johnson is at some point on the Railroad, south from Grand Junction. It is even said that he has 40,000 men already, though that is conjecturally a great exaggeration. If BRAGG gets away from BUELL, as he probably will, there is some reason to fear that he will bring his whole force around into Mississippi, and attack us at Bolivar. In that case we should be obliged to have reinforcements before we could do anything with him.

I learned yesterday, from a citizen of Bolivar, in whose judgment I have every confidence, as well as in his sources of information, that Price had at least 30,000 men opposed to Ord and Hurlbut, in the fight of the Hatchie. Our force was but 5,200 at the outset, making no allowance for stragglers, baggage-guards and details for various kinds of service. The morning reports of the two brigades which went into action first up 5,000. It is certainly the most brilliant victory on record in this war.

The fortifications at Memphis are completed, and that city may now be considered impregnable. No ordinary force could touch it, and no very large force could be gathered in the neighborhood without our knowing it in time to collect reinforcements. It is not at all likely that Memphis will ever be attacked. Its possession would be of no value to the rebels. If they should take it, they would get no stores of any kind there. They could never hold it, because the fortifications would be of no use to them, being all on the immediate bank of the river, and easily shelled by our gunboats, which would also protect our Government stores. But Memphis will be of great value to us as a base of operations. It is as near the Southern Confederacy as Corinth is, and the enormous expense and danger attending the running of this line of railroad, amounting in all to 145 miles, would be avoided. Let this country take care of itself. If the people have a mind to cut each other up, let them go it. We can never occupy the whole Western territory with our forces, and we must treat their armies wherever they concentrated; starve them by a vigorous blockade; occupy important bases of operations, and let them come to terms, as they undoubtedly will. This road from Columbus to Corinth has served its purpose. The cotton is nearly out of the country.

The flying brigade under Gen. McPHERSON, which pursued VAN DORN's army from Corinth, has just returned. It will be remembered that the final repulse of the rebels from Corinth was made at noon. McPHERSON's Brigade arrived at night, and was sent on the next morning. Why ROSECRANS did not push right on that afternoon I cannot conceive. *It is certain that he had the most positive order to do so.* Had he obeyed them, nearly the whole rebel army would have been caught between his army and that of ORD and MCPHERSON, advancing obliquely on their flank. The result would have been the utter annihilation of the rebel army. As far, however, as we are able to judge, that desirable object has been pretty fully attained now. I have just had an interview with Gen. McPHERSON, who conducted the advance guard of the pursuit, and from him I learn the following facts concerning the march and the return:

He left Corinth at daylight, Sunday morning, with a force of about 2,900 men, including three regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and a battery, and came up with the enemy just beyond the Chewalla. From there, for five miles, he pushed them rapidly, skirmishing all the way until they reached a high ridge called Big Hill, where they made quite a stand, the infantry on both sides firing volleys. Our men had thrown away their knapsacks and blankets, and were fresh for the fight, expecting to have a good time, and were eager to meet the enemy, and drive him out before the balance of the force, who were three hours behind, could come up. So they charged up the hill in the most gallant style, but when they reached the top the rebels skedaddled in most inglorious style. By this time night closed in, and the men slept on their arms. Gen. McPHERSON thinks that if he had had a little more daylight he would have driven them into a battle and "cleaned them out." In this fight we lost eight men. They started again Monday morning at daylight, and came to the TUSCUMBIA Creek, where the bridge had been destroyed. The bridge was rebuilt in fifteen minutes. The stringers were lying in the water, burning, and a regiment were ordered to lock arms and go back a quarter of a mile and bring back each man a rail from a fence. These made a very good roadway for the artillery, and the pursuit continued. Between this and the Hatchie were evidences of a complete rout. Wagons, tents, baggage, knapsacks, guns, etc. colonels and a battery wagon, three boxes of new Enfield rifles, and a considerable quantity of ammunition, were found strewn along the road, and cannon were found. On they went twelve miles, to Crumb's Mill, where they found the mill enveloped in flames, and the fire had to be extinguished before the bridge could be rebuilt. This caused a delay of about four hours, and the column reached Jonesboro' at 11 o'clock at night.

Stopped during the night, and up again at daylight in the morning. They overtook the enemy two miles south of Ruckersville, which is forty-one miles from Corinth. Here we formed in line of battle, and brought up the artillery, but no fighting took place, beyond a few shells from our guns, the first of which burst in the midst of their cavalry, killed two men, and set the whole crowd flying. The men had now been marching two days and a-half without much to eat, and a halt was made at Ruckersville; about twenty beef cattle driven in, and the men had a good, substantial meal. At half-past three the column again started, and, at about two miles from Ripley, again came upon the rear guard of the enemy, and from there into the town, which the cavalry entered at eleven o'clock at night. There was skirmishing all the time. The next morning the cavalry were sent seventeen miles beyond Ripley, and the infantry five, to a broken bridge, but no enemy was in sight. In the meantime the remainder of ROSECRANS' army had come up, and MCPHERSON's brigade came back, staid at Ripley three days, and marched quietly back to Corinth, without seeing an armed rebel.

There is no question that this defeat is one of the greatest things of the war. MCPHERSON took about 300 PRISONERS, all of whom were glad to be taken, being heartily tired of the war. By the way, SEVENTY hundred paroled prisoners were sent South from Bolivar yesterday, and a great many of them were very reluctant to go. The indications are various and unmistakable that the rebels of this part of the country are ready for peace on any terms, only let it come soon. I have collected a good deal of information on this point, and shall soon write you the substance of it.

Gen. MCPHERSON, who is now Major-General, takes HURLBUT's old division at Bolivar, and HELBERT takes command of this sub-department. MCPHERSON is one of the best officers in the army. He has been doing the chief part of the engineer duty under GRANT and HALLECK since they commenced, and has been commended for his tact and assiduity. Now that he has command of a division, we shall expect to hear something from him.

REBEL REPORT OF THE CORINTH BATTLE.

Correspondence of the Grenada Appeal.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., Sunday, Oct. 12, 1862.

I am enabled at last to give you a tolerably detailed, and at least truthful account of the late fight at Corinth, so far as the first division of the Army of the Mississippi, under Gen. LOVELL, is concerned. I deeply regret that I am not in possession of all the facts which would exhibit the share taken by those brave and tried men, under the much-loved PRICE.

You will remember that the junction of the two divisions under Gens. LOVELL and PRICE took place at Ripley, on the 29th ult., and according to Gen. VAN DORN's order, moved toward Corinth—Gen. LOVELL, whose force numbered one-half that of Gen. PRICE, in advance.

On the 2d inst., Thursday, LOVELL's advance was hotly engaged in heavy skirmishing, driving the enemy steadily backward, for six miles, from position to position, killing and wounding them in considerable numbers. Price here turned off, and taking position on the left of LOVELL's Division, the army moved onward. Night put an end to the fighting.

Arriving at Indian Creek on Friday morning, the 3d, the enemy in front of LOVELL crossed and destroyed the bridge, and attempted, with all the artillery and infantry he could bring to bear, to prevent our crossing. Their efforts were futile, however, for the bridge was quickly reconstructed, and our gallant boys, under a galling fire, gained the other side to see them leave.

With PRICE on the left and LOVELL on the right, our army now steadily advanced, attacking the redoubts, breastworks and rifle-pits as they reached them, carrying everything, and scampering the various camps of the enemy as we came to them; and after a hard day's work we bivouacked in both divisions within the last but one of the same line of works which kept us from Corinth. A few hours more of daylight would have finished the occupation of Corinth itself; the Yankees would have been driven from the stronghold in which they felt so secure, and scattered into utter rout. Our loss on the left had also worked his way gloriously. It was in this day's fight that LOVELL's Division captured the "Lady Richardson," a beautiful brass rifled gun, which had done some execution in our ranks. This trophy was brought off, and in four hours, after it had performed excellent service in the cause of its former owners.

The order of battle for the next day was as follows: PRICE, on the left, was to commence a furious cannonade at 4 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of drawing the enemy's attention from a point of the line where LOVELL was to assail with infantry. After the cannonade had continued fifteen minutes, LOVELL, on the right, was to advance, and when at the point opposite to the enemy, to storm the formidable entrenchments on the entrance into the town.

The hour arrived, and, according to programme, Price opened with his artillery. In less than fifteen minutes the rattle of small arms was heard in the same direction, and LOVELL, supposing that everything was going on as well with PRICE as with him, at once formed, and the fight became general. It seemed as if we were during the night RECEIVED reinforcements from PRICE, to the extent of fifty thousand, and that immediately after PRICE had commenced his cannonading the YANKEES, who were greatly superior to us in force, had thrown a heavy column against PRICE's right and centre. It was this sound of musketry which led to the supposition on the right, that PRICE had engaged the enemy with infantry, according to plan.

The fight continued with great severity, the enemy gradually forcing PRICE's right, while his left was advancing, one of his brigades having actually succeeded in driving the Confederate forces from the strongholds in which they had taken refuge, and scattered into utter rout the enemy on the left, but

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation in a private family as first-rate cook; understands meats, soups, pastry and desserts; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; can give the best of reference from her last place, where she lived five years. Call for two days at No. 432 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter, and is a good baker; has no objections to City or country; best of reference—six years from her last employer. Call at No. 493 Avenue A, between 23d and 24th sts., second floor, back room, for a week.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Wanted, situations for some excellent and reliable servants, whose references are unexceptionable, and to respectable families; also, for several neat and efficient waitresses, chambermaids and nurses. Apply at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 13 Court-st., corner Joralemon-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Wanted, in a private family at Tarrytown, on the Hudson River, a capable woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing; she must be a good baker, and be willing to milk a cow. Apply to-day between 11 and 12 o'clock, at No. 109 Chambers-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a young girl in a small private family to cook, wash and iron; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 25 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework for a small family; she thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 311 Spring-st., near Greenwich, third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable young woman; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; will assist with the washing and ironing if required; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 101 West 36th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; will assist in washing and ironing; or as laundress alone; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as cook in a hotel or boarding-house; she understands her business in all its branches; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 233 East 17th-st., third floor, front room, No. 11.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK wishes a situation in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of English cooking; has six years' City reference. Call at No. 36 West 24th-st.—grocery-store. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Newport preferred.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and waitress; is a first-rate washer and ironer and a good baker; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 30 Greenwich-av., first house, 3d floor, over the passage-way.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands English and American cooking thoroughly in all its branches; soups, game, and all kinds of pastry and bread baking. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 387 6th-av., near 24th-st., in the candy store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework in a small family; she thoroughly understands Spanish cooking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 194 East 14th-st., corner of 1st-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable young women, sisters; one is a good cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; have got the very best of City references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 44 West 10th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—IN A small private family, a situation wanted by a respectable woman; no objection to do general housework; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 218 [illegible]-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXperienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 202 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and fine washer, or as laundress. Has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 112 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 132 West 15th-st., second floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; three years' City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 109 West 15th-st., in the rear, near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid, and would do fine washing or sewing; has five years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 251 7th-av., near 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent plain cook and good bread baker, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 36 West 43d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game and soups, baking and pastry, and all kinds of desserts. Best of City reference. Call at No. 139 East 22d-st., one flight of stairs up, in the front room.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook; understands her business perfectly; has no objection to assist in the washing; has got the best of City reference. Call at No. 6 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A very respectable young woman, as cook; thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; willing to assist with the washing and ironing of a private family; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. [illegible] West 31st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, and is an excellent bread-baker. Good City reference can be given by applying at No. 57 East 32d-st. for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 168 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable Protestant woman, as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches. Call or address at No. 1 Patchin-place, West 10th-st., between 6th and Greenwich avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, meats, gravies and pastry, or anything required in a private family. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 113 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as good cook; understands her business; would assist with the washing; has nearly three years' reference from her last place, where she remains until engaged. Apply, for two days, at No. 91 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 193 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands French and American cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 143 7th-av., near 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as plain cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 52[illegible] 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, as first-class cook in a private family; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 5 West 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a young woman; good washer and ironer; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 146 West 24th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, to cook and assist in the washing and ironing; can give good reference from her last place, where she lived three and a half years. Call for two days, at No. 344 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; has five years reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 69 East 33d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED by a competent woman, who understands her business thoroughly; can furnish the best of City reference. Call at or address 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl as cook in a private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 144 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman, thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; willing to assist in the washing in a private family; has the best City reference from her last place, No. 152 West 28th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer; has good reference. Apply at No. 67 East 32d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED GERMAN COOK, (Protestant,) desires a situation in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 7th-av., [illegible]

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—SITuations wanted by two respectable young girls; one as cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid; have good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible], front room, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman as plain cook, or to do washing and ironing, or general housework. Best of reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 68 East 29th-st.

AS GERMAN COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GERman girl who understands cooking thoroughly, wishes a situation in a private family; speaks English. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, who understands soups, fish, game and made-dishes; also, is a good baker of bread and all kinds of breakfast breads. Call or address at No. 294 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., top floor, Room No. 16.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman to cook and assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at her employer's, 20 West 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant woman, to do light chamberwork and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or as companion to an old lady; can give the best of reference; has lived over two years in her last place. Address J. M., Box No. 182 Times Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A lady wishes to secure a situation for a Protestant woman as chambermaid and nurse, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing; she can recommend her in strong terms. Call between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, at No. 137 Madison-av., northeast corner of 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and fluting; is capable of waiting on a lady. Call at No. 289 West 17th-st., between 9th and 10th avenues. No objections to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer; can do all kinds of embroidery; no objection to take care of children or do fine washing; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 31 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wants a situation in a private family to do light chamberwork and waiting; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 378 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as competent chambermaid and fine washer, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference for over two years from her last place. Call at No. 505 6th-av., near 30th-st., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or do waiting; has the most respectable City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call at No. 3 7th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would go as regular waitress in a private family; good City reference can be given; would like to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st., near 6th-av. Wages not so much an object as a good home.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady desires to procure a good situation for her *chambermaid and waitress, whom she can recommend highly, as a trustworthy and competent person. She has* no objection to go into the country for the Winter. Apply immediately, at No. 33 St. Mark's-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 524 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable Protestant girls, situations—one as chambermaid and laundress, the other as first-class waitress; no objection to light chamberwork. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 263 Madison-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and to take care of children; has six years' recommendation from last employer. Apply, for two days, at No. 101 West Houston-st., Room No. 7.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good reference given. Can be seen all the week at No. 170 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as chambermaid and laundress; is a Scotch Protestant; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable American young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and would assist in the washing and ironing; has best of references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 698 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 417 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain seamstress, with the best of City reference. Call or address for two days, at No. 309 3d-av., corner 36th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant young woman desires a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference from her last place; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 43 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, a situation is wanted by a young woman; best of references given. Apply for two days at No. 124 3d-av., in the shoe store, between 14th and 15th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress in a first-class private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 1 Patchin-place, West 10th-st., between 6th and Greenwich avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 East 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 140 Mulberry-st., third floor, front room, two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young American girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Can be seen for one week at No. 165 Waverley-place, between Banks and Hammond sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a competent person, in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last employer; no objection to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 248 East 9th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR COOK.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or plain cook; no objection to do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 170 West 18th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 East 9th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or would assist in taking care of children; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 424 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen for two days; has the best City reference. Call at No. 81 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can be seen for two days; can give the best of City reference from her last place, No. 11 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or to take care of children; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 4 East 31st-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as first-class waitress or chambermaid, in a private family or respectable boarding-house; would go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 263 1st-av.

AS WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two girls, one as waitress, the other as chambermaid and fine washer, or chambermaid and waitress; both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 101 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wishes a situation as waitress in a private family, or chamberwork, and assist with the washing and *plain sewing. Call at No. 79 Sullivan-st., first floor, for* two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHes a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or work and sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 415 2d-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, as waitress or waitress and chambermaid, by a respectable young woman; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 36 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, a situation as waitress in a private family; will assist in the chamberwork; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference from her last place. Call for 2 days at No. 121 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, a situation as waitress in a respectable family; has good reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 87 East 32d-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, a Protestant. Can be seen on Thursday, 23d, at No. 27 5th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and take care of children; has two years' City reference. Call at No. 61 West 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as competent waitress; no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 11 West 21st-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl a situation to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 610 Washington-st., 3d floor, front room.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as lady's maid; she thoroughly understands her duty in all its branches; has good references. Address or call at No. 61 East 22d-st.

TO CALIFORNIA.—A COLORED WOMAN OF [illegible] traveling experience would like a situation with a family going soon; will pay one-half the passage. Inquire at No. 247 Thompson-st., corner 4th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable Protestant young woman, of good education, wishes a situation in the above capacity; lived three years and five months in her last place; best of testimonials can be shown; a good home more of an object than high wages. Call at No. 33 13th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; ring the upper bell.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTed, by a respectable young girl a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, and can do all branches of embroidery; lately landed from the old country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 36 West 13th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE female, a situation as nurse to take charge of grown children; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; is a neat seamstress and good hairdresser. Can be seen at her former employer's, with whom she has lived for seven years, No. 36 East 14th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good embroiderer; is kind and affectionate to children; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; has no objection to the country, and has City and country reference. Call at No. 211 East 13th-st., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant wishes a situation as nurse; is thoroughly qualified by experience to take charge of a baby from its birth, and can furnish the best of City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 167 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a neat sewer; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER, &c.—A German girl, with the best of City references, wishes a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by an American woman, as nurse and seamstress and take charge of one child. Good City reference. Call for three days at the corner of 22d-st. and 3d-av., over the grocery-store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent Protestant person, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 877½ Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts., in store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 193 7th-av., near 22d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chil*dren's nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of embroideries; has the best of City reference. Call for two* days at No. 132 West 33d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, who can cut and fit children's clothes; six years' City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 6 East 31st-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse; understands the business thoroughly; six years' reference. Call for two days at No. 446 3d-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant; or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 40 West 32d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 147 East 28th-st., near 2d-av., Room No. 7.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best references. Call at No. 1,256 Broadway.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; or as cook's place; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 10 Amity-place.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation to mind children, or to assist in housework, or to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 187 East 11th-st., between Avenues A and B.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as child's nurse and to do sewing, or to do waiting and assist in fine washing and ironing; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 261 7th av., corner of 28th-st., second floor, back room. Can be seen until suited.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SCOTCH GIRL wishes a situation as child's nurse and plain seamstress, or as chambermaid and plain seamstress. Can give three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 150 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent tidy girl, with six years' City reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; does fine sewing; quick at the needle; can do fine washing and ironing in fashionable style; is fully competent in each capacity; wages $7 a month. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as competent seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; willing to do light chamberwork or go out by the day, or take care of children; best of reference given. Apply at No. 212 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable Protestant, a situation as seamstress; is a good shirt-maker; understands dressmaking and all kinds of fine sewing; no objection to the care of one grown child; will go to any other city; has good reference. Apply for two days at No. 117 West 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as seamstress; understands dressmaking perfectly; has no objection to do light chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 251 7th-av., near 26th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant woman as seamstress; understands dressmaking. Call at No. 90 West 20th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as dressmaker and seamstress, in a private family; has good reference. Call at No. 79 West Broadway, third floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins and French fluting; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED as first-class laundress, by a very competent girl, with best of City reference; or as chambermaid and to do fine laundry work, French fluting, &c. Call at No. 92 West 19th-st., in rear, west of 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; good City references. Call for two days at No. 108 East 19th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or general housework; best City reference given. Call at No. 130 East 19th-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVANTS to be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MRS. M. C. GREEN RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to her agency for employment, No. 860 Broadway, east side, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 22d-st. The best of help for town and country at my office.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a thorough practical man; has had many years' experience in this country in all branches of gardening; can give the best of references. Call on or address R. E., at Smith's seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., N. Y., where he is well known.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man as gardener, who thoroughly understands *his business, green-houses, &c.; understands the care of* horses, milking, &c., around a gentleman's place. Address GARDENER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER, &c.—A middle-aged man wants a situation as farmer or gardener; understands all work on a farm or garden, and can take care of horses; has best of reference; no objection to City or country. Address F. F., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GERMAN GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS gardener, who understands his business thoroughly, can take charge of hot and green houses, wishes a situation; wants liberal wages. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUation wanted as coachman and gardener, or to work as foreman on a farm; understands farming in all its branches; or to take charge of a gentleman's place; good references can be given. Address W. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable young man as coachman and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business; best of reference from his last employer. Address M. F., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a respectable young man, who is well qualified to fill the above situation in town or country; can give three years' reference. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., or address A. B., same number.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a single young man, who is willing to work; has the best of reference, understands his business perfectly well, and will do his duty. Address E. F., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom in a private family; understands his business thoroughly and can produce the best of City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman, or would be willing to take charge of a small garden; can milk, if required; best of reference from his last employer. Address M. F., Box No. 189 *Times* Office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; understands the business in all its branches; is a good, careful driver, and can produce three years' of the best of reference; has no objection to the country, and would take care of a small garden. Address J. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A YOUNG MAN wishes a situation as coachman and is willing to take care of a small garden; is a good coachman and harness-maker; is a fully competent man, sober and honest, and has the best of City reference from his last employer. Address M. T., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a respectable single man of long experience in this City; has lived with some of the first-class families in this City; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen, or address COACHMAN, No. 416 Broadway, at Mr. Lawrence's coach factory.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a Protestant man, as coachman and groom; can milk, and will make himself generally useful; no objection to go in the country; best of reference from his last employer. Address J. F. K., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECtable colored young man, of long experience, and having the best of testimonials as to character, capacity, etc., wishes a situation in the City, as he is well accustomed to driving in the City. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., or address C. D., same number.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman and groom, or coachman and gardener; willing to make himself useful; good driver and groom, with good references. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a Protestant, with good City reference. A line addressed to J. L., at Mr. Stilling's harness store, No. 1,166 Broadway, will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a competent servant; can produce long and satisfactory City reference. Address M. C., No. 581 Broadway, corner Amity-st., or Box No. 190 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER'S SITUAtion in a private family, by a steady, active man who understands his business thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 514 Broadway, for two days. He has good City reference.

AS USEFUL MAN.—SITUATION WANTED, by a single man; understands the care of horses, driving, and will make himself generally useful, either in the City or country; testimonials from his last employer. Apply at the carriage shop, No. 44 Mercer-st.

AS CARE-TAKER.—A RESPECTABLE FAMIly of two persons, living on Staten Island, would like to take charge of a gentleman's house and place during the Winter months. Clifton, S. I., preferred. Address CARE-TAKER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

LANDSMEN WANTED—COOPERS, CARPENters, blacksmiths, boatsteerers, cooks and stewards, for one year in the navy. Also, for whale and merchant ships. All clothing furnished. Apply at No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany, up stairs.
HENRY JAMES, Agent.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN as cook, middle-aged, active and economical; must be able to read writing and have City references. Wages $8. Apply at No. 50 East 28th-st.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress, in a small family; City references required; wages $7. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, at No. 137 East 14th-st.

A DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED, A GOOD dressmaker; also an apprentice—wages paid while learning. Inquire at No. 98 West 32d-st.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS waiter. Apply at No. 5 West 33d-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—IN A BANKING AND STOCKBroker's office. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 3,579 Post-office, giving age, residence and reference.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store. Salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FILLE FRANÇAISE PROTESTANTE désire placer pour soigner les enfants et coudre pouvant. Produire de bons renseignement. S'addresser No. 9 Watts-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL ACcommodate a gentleman and wife with board, furnished or unfurnished rooms. (A family party would find the location desirable.) Table liberal. References exchanged. Apply at No. 460 West 23d-st., near Broadway stages and two lines of cars.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board can be had in a private family, first-class house, on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 151 West 42d-st. Reference required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED PARlor and bedroom on second floor, with grate, gas, hot and cold water; family private; terms moderate. Also, room for single gentlemen, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. 58 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—FINE LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, in a pleasant neighborhood. Apply at No. 84 East 27th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN IS DEsirous of obtaining a hall bedroom on second floor, with gas and fire and good board; location between 12th and 24th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. Address P., Box No. 114 *Times* Office, stating location and terms, which must be moderate. Reference required. Boarding-house-keepers will confer a favor by not replying.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A gentleman, wife and child—convenient to Wall or Fulton Ferries. Private family preferred; dinner at noon; two good rooms required. Address for one week, HOME, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A few first-class boarders can be accommodated with board in one of the most desirable houses in Brooklyn, which has just been enlarged. Address Box No. 1177 Brooklyn P. O.

BOARD WANTED—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—In a small family, for a gentleman, wife and two children, with two or three rooms, in a first-class house. Address, stating terms, &c., P., Box No. 4,352 Post-office.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMily will let, with board, a large front room, with bedroom, dressing-room and closet adjoining, or two bedrooms if desired, in a pleasant location. Apply at No. 211 West 20th-st.

TO LET.—A FAMILY HAVING MORE ROOM than they require will let their second floor, (furnished or unfurnished,) with full or partial board. No other boarders. House is handsomely furnished, and is in a central location, near 2d-av. Address A. B., Post-office.

TO RENT WITH BOARD—A HANDSOMELY furnished parlor and bedroom on the second floor, for a gentleman and his wife, without children. References required. Apply at No. 34 West 15th-st.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—VERY PLEASant rooms may be had, with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, at No. 30 Union-square; also rooms for gentlemen. References required.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FINE, LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board.—Partial board can be had, if desired. Apply to Mrs. TIMOLAT, No. 130 Bleecker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—TWO SMALL FAM*ilies can be accommodated with large, well-furnished* rooms for the Winter, with good board, by applying immediately to DWIGHT BISHOP, Yonkers, or at No. 394 Hudson-st., New-York.

BOARD IN YONKERS—MAY BE OBTAINED for the Winter for a small family, or for two ladies, in a pleasant and commodious house, by addressing A. B., Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUtioned against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers:

ISSUED TO D. & C. KELLY.

No. 24,391, dated Sept. 25, 1862 .... $1,000
No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862 1,000
No. 24,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862 1,000
No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862 1,000
No. 7,036, dated Sept. 25, 1862 5,000

ISSUED TO R. F. LOPER.

No. 26,030, dated Oct. 2, 1862 .... $1,000
all payable to bearer. BLAKE, BROS. & CO.
New-York, Oct. 15, 1862. No. 29 Wall-st.

$10 REWARD.—A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL pay the above reward to any party who will return or who will give such information as will enable them to recover a BLACK AND TAN TERRIER SLUT, having on when she left or was taken away a collar marked "A. T. S. & CO."; has a peculiar gait; walks as if her hind legs were stiff. Broadway and Chambers-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—CERTIFICATE NO. 6,494, of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, for one hundred shares, issued to Thompson & Hunter, Dec. 21, 1861. All persons are cautioned against buying the above-named certificate, as transfer has been stopped.
WILLARD & MAXWELL, No. 38 Wall-st.

FOUND—EARLY IN OCTOBER, IN HUDSON-st., near King-st., a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES. Apply to A. BURNTON, No. 241 Hudson-st., New-York.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GENTEEL CITY RESIDENCES FOR SALE CHEAP.—A house on

Lexington-av.	$12,500	West 47th-st.	16,000
Oxford-st., Brooklyn	12,000	West 48th-st.	7,000
South 4th st.	5,000	East 18th-st.	10,000
5th-av., New-York	32,500	East 19th-st.	9,000
7th-av.	10,000	East 21st-st.	25,000
Stuyvesant-sq. 12,000	17,000	East 23d-st.	16,000
West 20th-st.	7,000	East 29th-st.	15,000
West 21st-st.	21,000	East 32d-st.	6,500
West 22d-st. 7,500	10,000	East 34th-st.	10,500
West 23d-st. 7,500	16,500	East 36th-st.	10,000
West 24th-st. 10,000	15,000	East 40th-st.	9,000
West 26th-st.	10,000	East 45th-st.	7,500
West 38th-st.	12,500	East 48th-st.	6,000
West 42d-st.	12,500	East 50th-st.	7,500
West 43d-st.	13,000	East 52d-st.	7,500
West 44th-st.	12,000		

With many first-class, medium and low priced dwellings in other localities at low prices. For particulars, apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 29 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW THREE-STORY AND basement brown-stone front house No. 140 East 53d-st. The house is 20x45; lot 100 feet deep. It is finished in first-class style, and would be a desirable residence, being situated in a good neighborhood. For further particulars, apply to the owner, WM. LOCKWOOD, No. 274 Pearl-st., or No. 81 East 65th-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Three minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, (between Wall and Fulton Ferries,) a medium sized high-stoop house, in complete order, with or without furniture. Price of house $6,000; $3,000 on mortgage, if desired. Address K., Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high stoop brown-stone house No. 10 West 47th-st., near 5th-av., finished with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or of LOPER & DAVIS, 36th-st., East River.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, FULL-SIZED house in 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House is four-stories, brown-stone, high-stoop, with all the modern improvements. Price $18,000. For permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH not less than five nor more than thirty acres; the land must be improved, and the buildings of modern style; distance from New-York not to exceed forty miles; the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad preferred. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 148 *Times* Office, giving full particulars, terms, &c.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,800 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 381 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country *seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-*York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED TO LEASE OR BUY—A COMFORtable country residence, within two and a-half hours ride by rail from the City, with at least two acres of land, and no more than ten. Price to be within $6,000. Answer with full particulars as to location, vicinity and the lowest cash price, &c., E. C., Station F., New-York.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNtry, one hour from the City, on New-Haven road; house is new, and has all the modern improvements; will be let to a good tenant, to May 1, for $400. Address K. Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
HOTEL AND GROUNDS TO LET AT GORHAM.

To be let from the 1st of May next, yearly, or for a term of years, as may be agreed upon, the hotel known as the "Alpine House," with about 40 acres of land adjoining the Grand Trunk Railway Station at Gorham.

The hotel is at present occupied by Mr. JNO. HITCHCOCK, who will show the premises, and further particulars may be ascertained on application to the undersigned.
C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.
MONTREAL, Oct. 20, 1862.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET, AT PATERSON, N. J.—A new brick mill, 80x40 feet, two stories and attic; well-lighted rooms, and ample steam power. For particulars, address T. C. SIMONTON, Paterson, N. J.

TO LET.—A FRONT ROOM ON SECOND STORY to let, hall room adjoining, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also, an extension room on first floor. Apply at No. 125 9th-st.

TO LET—CHEAP, FOR ONE AND ONE-HALF years, a cottage on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rent $450 per annum. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 1,375 Broadway, next to corner of 34th-st.

THE OWNER OF A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE house, well located up town would rent, partly furnished, to a suitable party, and take board in payment. For card and particulars call at No. 130 Fulton-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

RESIDENCE WANTED.—WITH LAND ATtached; value not to exceed $40,000; for which I will pay part cash, and the balance in first-class unincumbered Western property. Address M. C. SMITH, at Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway, New-York. Or call from 9 to 10 A. M., and 4 to 5 o'clock P. M.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A SUBSTANtial, well-built house, with all the modern improvements; one preferred on the Heights, near Wall-st. Ferry; would not object to going further out near railroad communication. Price must be to suit the times; title unquestionable, &c. Address SYLVESTER CLUTE, Brooklyn Post-office, stating location and price.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FROM November to May, between 9th and 20th sts., Irving-place and 6th-av., by a private family of five adults. The house must be neat, clean, and well furnished; rent not to exceed $100 per month. Address D. F. W., Greenwich, Conn.

WANTED—A STORE SUITABLE FOR THE wholesale produce business in the vicinity of Broad-st., south of Beaver-st. preferred, to be ready for occupancy Nov. 1. Address, with particulars, Box No. 4,474 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—HOUSE AND Lot above 10th st., this City. Must be pleasantly located, and have modern improvements. Address Box 260 Post office, stating situation, size of house and lot, what improvements, and lowest price.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 391 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXtures of the boot and shoe store, No. 451 6th-av.; the store is first-class, lease low and fixtures new and neat; location unsurpassed. Any person desiring to engage in a neat and profitable business will do well to call at once.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of a tea and coffee store in Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, where a good cash business can be done. For particulars, inquire at No. 285 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, or No. 207 Front-st., New-York.

A CHEAP PORTER-HOUSE FOR SALE—On the corner of Willet and Rivington sts. Inquire at No. 212 Division-st.

FOR SALE—TO PHYSICIANS—A VALUABLE medical patent, with privilege of practice. Address, with full name, B., Box No. 3,587 Post-office.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29, 1862.

The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the convenience of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first, long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained; and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being cut off, when the light and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessities for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded; for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE, BOND AND MORTGAGE, BONDS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL, AT auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 30, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the late Thomas Cumming:

BONDS.—Northern Railroad Company, (New-Jersey,) $5,000.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES—On lots and improvements northwest corner of 10th-av. and 25th-st., made by Jas. Moore to Thomas Cumming, $12,500, payable May 1, [illegible].

GAY-STREET.—Eight three-story brick houses, Nos. 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17 and 19 Gay-st., between Waverley-place and Christopher-st.

TWELFTH-AVENUE.—Four lots on 12th-av., southeast corner of 53d-st., with water right to exterior line.

THIRTY-SECOND-STREET.—Three lots on southerly side of 32d-st., adjoining 12th-av. Lots on the rear.

115TH AND 116TH STREETS.—Six lots on 115th and 116th sts., between 9th and 10th avs.

COUNTRY SEAT AT ESOPUS.—A valuable country seat at Esopus, Ulster County, adjoining the country seat of Robert L. Pell, Esq., containing about sixty acres of land and having about a quarter of a mile front on the river. Good dwelling-house, barn, ice houses and other outbuildings. The stock and furniture can be had, if desired.

For particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st., or of JOHN DENHAM, at the office of W. & W. Denham, No. 126 9th-av., corner of 16th-st.

JOHN DENHAM, } Executors of Estate of late
W. A. CUMMING, } Thomas Cumming.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE, BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, Judge District Court United States, Southern District Florida, I will sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the United States Stores, Brooklyn, the remaining portion of the cargo of the steamship *Circassian*, consisting as follows: 340 quarter casks Brandy, 865 eighth do., 4 half do., [illegible] bbls. do., 25 casks Absynthe, 15 bags Pepper, 10 bags Cloves, 270 bags Java Coffee, 356 bags Rio Coffee, 509 cases Sardines, 409 cases Sherry Wine, 77 chests Tea, 13 cases Gin, 169 cans Paint, 46 bbls. Soda Ash, 7 casks Trace Chains, 1 cask Hammers, 1 do. Horse Shoe Nails, 3 casks Sad Irons, 7 casks Planter's Hoes, 2 casks Picks.

Samples and catalogues at H. Benner's, Office No. 113 Wall-st., day before sale.

Terms of sale, 10 per cent. cash, balance on SATURDAY, 1st November.

JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal, Southern District Florida.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF MAGNIFICENT FANCY GOODS.

Just arrived from France, ex ship *Germania*, to be PEREMPTORILY SOLD on *FOREIGN ACCOUNT, viz.:*
FRENCH PORCELAIN, RICH DECORATED DINNER AND TEA SETS.
SUPERB BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
SEVRES VASES, VERRE D'EAUS.
PARIAN, COLORED BISQUE AND BRONZE STATUETTES.
ELEGANT CUT CRYSTAL GLASS TOILET ARTICLES,

and other magnificent goods, to be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 23, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 150 Broadway. The goods will be on exhibition on TUESDAY, the 21st. The above is the most magnificent sale that has ever taken place in the City, embracing a large variety of the above goods, worthy the attention of the trade and the public generally. Ladies are particularly invited to inspect the goods. Every facility for packing and shipping the goods will be given.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY (Thursday,) Oct. 23, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.

20 shs. Humboldt Ins.	$100	20 shs. Importers & Trad. Bk.	[illegible]
40 Grocers' Fire Ins.	50	20 Harmony Ins.	[illegible]
18 Gebhard Ins.	100	4 Atlantic Bank	[illegible]
10 Brevoort Ins.	50	20 Irving Bank	[illegible]
25 Broadway Ins.	25	13 Hudson River RR.	[illegible]
10 Indemnity Ins.	100	200 Cairo City Property	[illegible]
10 Arctic Ins.	50	200 Brooklyn City RR.	[illegible]
50 St. Nicholas Bank	100	50 Nor. Wst. Ins.	[illegible]
50 Grand-st. & New. R.	50	10 Wash. Marine Ins.	[illegible]
40 Adriatic Ins.	25	16 Second-av. RR.	[illegible]
50 Lorillard Ins.	25		

$2,000 Michigan State 6 per cent. Bonds of 1883.
$3,500 Sacramento City and County 6 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Co. Bonds.
$2,000 Brooklyn City 7 per cent. Bonds.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

HEWLETT SCUDDER, Auctioneer.

CARGO OF STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN.

By virtue of an order of sale, dated Oct. 9, 1862, directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge United States District Court, Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, at stores No. 21 Park-place and No. 16 Murray-st., THURSDAY, Oct. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., that portion of the cargo of the steamship *Circassian*, consisting of hardware, dry goods, medicines, &c., &c. Catalogues and samples the day before the sale, at HIRAM BENNER'S, No. 113 Wall-st., and at the Park-place store.

Terms of sale, 10 per cent. cash on day of sale. Balance on Thursday, the 30th.

JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of Florida.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

MESSRS. BANGS, MERWIN & CO.
Will sell on
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 23, 1862,
Commencing at 7 o'clock,
At No. 552 Broadway,
Between Bleecker and Bond sts., the
FIXTURES OF SAID STORE,
Consisting of
Print Cases,
Oak Closing Portfolio stands,
Portfolios for Engravings,
Lot of Marble Slabs,
Three Marble-top Tables,
Looking-glass Plates.
ALSO,
A Collection of English Engravings,
French and German Lithographs, &c.
All to be sold without reserve.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 28 Bowery, a large and extensive stock of dry goods, consisting of black, plaid, and fancy dress silks, French merinos, delaines, paramattas, alpaccas, prints, ginghams, white and unbleached muslin shirtings, sheetings, flannels, &c., linens, dimity, cambric muslins, silesias, linings, jaconets, and Swiss muslins, Victoria and Bishop's lawn, brilliants, curtain lace, also ladies' fine lace and cambric sets, chemisettes, collars, kid, lisle, thread and other gloves, black and fancy parasols and umbrellas; a large lot of ribbons, trimmings, embroideries, laces, buttons, cords, and a general assortment of other goods in the line too numerous to mention. Catalogues at sale. By order of assignee.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK at No. 444 Canal-st., Bureaus, Bedsteads, Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Carpets, Oilcloths, Beds, Blankets, Comforters, Stoves, Looking glasses, Cottage suites &c.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Under an order from the President of the United States a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi and the Western frontier, to observe their wants, to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the Nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride. The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose *to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our* fighting men, to lighten their burden, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to the treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D.; George W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A.; Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.; William H. Van Buren, M. D.; Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.; Samuel G. Howe, M. D.; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D.; Elisha Harris, M. D.; J. S. Newberry, M. D.; Geo. T. Strong, Horace Binney, Jr., Right Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D.; Hon. Joseph Holt, R. W. Burnett, Hon. Mark Skinner, Frederick Law Olmsted.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York. For further information apply in New-York at the local office of the Commission, No. 498 Broadway, or by mail to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary, Washington.

PASSAIC COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Opening Exhibition, Oct. 22, 23, and 24, 1862, on their Fair Grounds at Paterson, N. J. A first-class full mile track, fifty feet wide. Exhibitors of horses, cattle, &c., &c., from other counties and States are invited to compete. Besides the regular premiums for show and speed, *two special premiums for speed* will be given each day, from $25 to $150. For particulars, see large bills, or apply to the Secretary, R. B. CHISWELL, No. 113 Main-st., Paterson, N. J.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—THE PLACE OF Assistant Resident-Physician in St. Luke's Hospital is at present vacant. Letters of inquiry and application may be addressed to the subscriber until Nov. 1.
W. A. MUHLENBERG, Superintendent.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF ZEPHYR WORSTED.—An importer's stock, over $10,000, at less than last year's prices; also, a large stock of Saxony yarns, N. H. Jouvin's genuine kid gloves, warranted; trimmings very cheap, at ELGER'S, 360 and 382 Broadway.

HOPS—500 BALES CHOICE QUALITY, GROWTH 1862. For sale, in lots to suit, by WALTER S. HICKS, No. 33 Water-st.

MEDICAL.

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A. BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.

THEISMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW. Purchasers of a $5 package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 3, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

H. BOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERATING and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on seminal diseases, impotency, womb complaints, &c., &c., and it is, without doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases are dangerous; read it before 'tis too late. Price, $1. Dr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with seventy colored plates, as large as life, and it is equal, in all respects, to anything of the kind ever published. Price, $3.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author's office, No. 35 East 13th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on these obscure and troublesome diseases.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 10 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 250th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MME. DESPARD'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can depend on with safety and certainty. Can be sent by mail to any part of the United States and Canada. N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Mme. DESPARD'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppression, &c., &c., without the use of medicine, can do so at one interview. Residence, No. 191 8th-av., opposite 8th-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-ST., near 4th-av., now over two years in successful operation against colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous and other diseases. Open daily, 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M.—Sunday, till 2 P. M. For ladies daily, except Sunday, 1 P. M. to 3 P. M. THEO. GEBEKE.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERvous, seminal, urinary, and sexual systems. NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT. By C D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly professor of special anatomy and surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y., author of *Medical Information for the Million,* &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $5 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA RUBBER GOODS.—Four different articles. Price 25 and 40 cents each; $2 and $3 per dozen. For descriptive circular, call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st. N. B.—Beware of unprincipled parties who copy our advertisement to mislead the public.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 13 three-cent stamps; 500 pages, 200 colored illustrations. The best work out.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-glasses, mattresses, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted and delivered free. Call at G. W. SNEDDEN'S, 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. You will save money. Rosewood suites cheap.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattresses and Palliasses repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of Show Cases on hand, or made to order. Old Show Cases exchanged.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE ABLE-BODIED, INtelligent young men, from twenty to thirty years of age, to act as volunteers in the service of the Sanitary Commission. Apply at No. 498 Broadway, Rooms of Commission, within three days, between the hours of 9 and 4 P. M. These men are wanted to hold themselves in readiness for sudden service, and will be enrolled, and summoned as needed. B. COLLINS, Superintendent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 10, 1862.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November next. WM. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For paving Canal-street, from Centre-street to Broadway, with trap-block pavement, and for repaving Elm-street, from Walker to a point seventy-five feet north of Canal. Also, for flagging sidewalks of Reade and Duane streets, between Chatham and Centre streets. The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Canal-street, between Centre and Broadway; west side of Centre, east side of Broadway, and both sides of Elm-street, from Walker to a point half-way distant between said Canal-street and Howard-street; on both sides of Reade and Duane streets, between Centre and Chatham-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 22, 1862.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, APPOINTED by the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of investigating the proposed transfer of the right to manufacture and supply gas to the inhabitants of this City from the New-York and Manhattan Gas Companies to the Corporate authorities of the City of New-York, will meet in Room No. 12, City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. All persons interested in the proposed transfer, and all who have been aggrieved or who have suffered from the monopoly at present enjoyed by the above-named Gas Companies, are respectfully requested to be present at the above-named time and place. The Committee also respectfully request the attention of gentlemen versed in the manufacture of gas, with a view of eliciting such information as will assist them in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion in the premises.

TERENCE FARLEY, WM. WALSH, JOHN H. BRADY, } Special Committee.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 18, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Oct. 30, 1862, for the construction of the following improvements, to wit:

Sewer in Downing-street, between Bleecker and Bedford-streets.

Receiving basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort streets.

Cobble-stone pavement in Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth-street to Fifty-third-street; and

Crosswalks on Broadway, at Fifty-fifth-street, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets.

Blank forms for proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

COMMITTEE ON ORDINANCES.—THE Committee on Ordinances of the Board of Aldermen will meet on SATURDAY next, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, in Room No. 8 City Hall. An ordinance relative to the storage of petroleum oil, kerosene, and naptha, within the fire limits of the City, will be considered, and all parties interested are hereby invited to attend.

ALEX. FREAR, PETER MITCHELL, JOHN H. BRADY, Committee on Ordinances.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN will meet on THURSDAY, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in matters pending before the Committee are invited to attend.

CORNELIUS DESMOND, ABRAHAM LENT, JOHN HEALY, Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND CHARITIES of the Board of Councilmen will meet on FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in any matter pending before the Committee are invited to attend.

ALEX. H. KEECH, GEORGE A. BARNEY, GEORGE ROSS, Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C., WASHINGTON, October 14, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS FOR 1863.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 18th day of November next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines, at the following stations, during the year 1863, viz.:

Portsmouth, New-Hampshire.
Charlestown, Massachusetts.
Brooklyn, Long Island, New-York.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Washington, District of Columbia.
Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia.

Each ration to consist of three-quarters of a pound of mess pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread, made of extra superfine flour; or, in lieu thereof, twenty-two ounces of extra superfine flour, or one pound of hard bread, at the option of the Government; and at the rate of eight quarts of best white beans; or, in lieu thereof, ten pounds of rice; ten pounds of good coffee; or, in lieu thereof, one and a half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of good New-Orleans sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and a fourth pounds of adamantine candles, or one and a half pounds of good hard-dipped tallow candles; four pounds of good hard brown soap; two quarts of salt; and one hundred pounds of potatoes to each one hundred rations.

The increased allowance of four ounces of flour or bread, and the allowance of potatoes as above provided, will cease at the termination of the present insurrection, and the ration be as provided by law and regulations, on the 1st of July, 1861.

The beef shall be delivered on the order of the commanding officer of each station, either in bulk or by the single ration, and shall consist of the best and most choice pieces of the carcass; the pork to be No. 1 prime mess pork; and the groceries to be of the best quality of kinds named.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——, for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute one contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A. B., GUARANTOR.
C. D., GUARANTOR.

Witness: E. F., 1862.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(*To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney or Collector.*)

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

(Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.)

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1863," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK, Major and Quartermaster.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee: In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator, at his office, in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 25, 1862.

O2lawl6mTh SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 238 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1862.

ORVILLE BROOKS, WILLIAM MACKEY, } Executors.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, July 23, 1862. JULIA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.

jy24-law6m Th

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT LIGHT COUPE, suitable for one horse, but little used, for sale at a bargain. Can be seen at WOOD BROTHERS' carriage manufactory, No. 596 Broadway, one door below Walker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD HORSES AND FAST trotters. They can be seen at the stable No. 62 West 46th-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

FINANCIAL.

MINNESOTA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE, SAINT PAUL, Oct. 4, 1862.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an Act authorizing the issue of the Bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said Bonds being made payable in ten years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the Banking Office of Messrs. F. M. MYERS & Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, until Saturday, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., the money to be paid in U. S. Treasury Notes, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the Act aforesaid, and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned.

(Care of Messrs. F. M. MYERS & Co., New-York City.)

CHARLES SCHEFFER, Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.

Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.

Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.

Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 23 Wall-st.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 BROADWAY, SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS TO EUROPE. SPECIE, BONDS, ETC., Sent by every steamer, at low rates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER, M. L. SYKES, A. C. BADGER, } Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary. CHICAGO, Oct. 18, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 21, 1862.—Holders of the Debt Certificates of this Company, of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars are reminded that, pursuant to the notice published on the 19th of June last the said Debt Certificates will, as provided by their terms, be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK; after which date interest on the said Certificates will cease.

In the meantime they will be redeemed at par and accrued interest, upon presentation at the said Bank of Commerce, the Albany City Bank, or the Office of Messrs. J. E. Thayer and Brother, Boston. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the CHICAGO, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO. will be held at Room No. 3, No. 25 William-st., on SATURDAY, the 25th day of October, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon further amendments to the agreement made between the Bondholders on the 10th day of January, 1860, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

L. H. MEYER, A. ISELIN, WM. HOGE, NATHAN PECK, EZRA C. READ, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, } Trustees and Attor'ys.

THE HOLDERS OF THE ASSESSMENT Receipts of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company, are hereby notified that payment will be made of said receipts and interest thereon, from their respective dates, on their presentation at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, on and after the 1st of November next. Interest on said receipts will cease at that date. HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 18, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE ANnual election for Directors, &c., will be held at the banking-room, on MONDAY, Nov. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST. TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Three Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Nov. 1, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d instant till date of payment. The Government tax will be assumed by the Company. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have, this day, declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., from the earnings of the last six months, which is payable on the 1st day of November next, free from the Government income tax. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 3d prox. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

FULTON BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. has been declared this day, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1, the Bank assuming the Government Tax. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. till Nov. 2. By order, R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier. Oct. 15, 1862.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK, NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET. Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.

6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President. JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President. MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President. G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF BLATCHFORD & CO. Is this day dissolved, by WM. A. STEBBINS retiring from the firm. W. A. STEBBINS. NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the subscribers, under the name of WHEELER & HART, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

The unsettled business of the late firm will be transacted by JOHN C. HART, who is authorized to sign the name of said firm in liquidation, LUCIEN F. WHEELER having transferred all his interest in said business to JOHN C. HART. (Signed) L. F. WHEELER, J. C. HART. NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862.

The business of the above firm will be continued by the subscriber, under his own name, at the old stand, No. 20 Beekman-st. JOHN C. HART.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THIS DAY sold out all his right, title and interest in the concern of M. CRANE & CO., slaughterers and packers, located at Nos. 204 and 206 West 40th-st., to WM. H. HULL, to take effect from Sept. 1, 1862. C. CRANDALL. NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 6th-av. and 128th and 129th sts. HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Entrances in Broadway and in 13th-st. Doors open at 7¼, begins at 8. TO-NIGHT, (THURSDAY,) Third time of the new comedy of BOSOM FRIENDS, which has achieved a very great success, the house being crowded to overflowing, and the play receiving the loudest laughter and applause. To be repeated, with the following capital cast:

Union....Mr. Lester Wallack
Dr. Bland....Mr. Charles Fisher
Mr. Yielding....Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Meanley....Mr. Young
Mr. Frederick Fervid....Mr. Reynolds
Mr. Borrowell....Mr. John Sefton
Captain Donohue....Mr. Norton
Theodore....Miss F. Reeves
Mrs. Union....Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Meanley....Mrs. Vernon
Amy....Miss M. Henriques
Gimp....Mrs. Reeves

Act 1—Exterior of Mr. Union's house, with a view of the lake and distant country. The friends arrive.

Act 2—Drawing-room in Union's house. The friends begin their work.

Act 3—Reading Room at Union's. The results begin to develope themselves.

Act 4—Reading Room at Union's, with view of the grounds. Results storm and culminate in suspicion, jealousy, anger, despair and death.

FRIDAY—THE HEIR AT LAW.
SATURDAY—BOSOM FRIENDS.
MONDAY—BOSOM FRIENDS.
TUESDAY—BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
WEDNESDAY—BOSOM FRIENDS.

In rehearsal, SPEED THE PLOUGH and CENTRAL PARK.

ON EXHIBITION. L. LANG'S HISTORICAL PICTURE, The Reception of THE OLD SIXTY-NINTH IRISH REGIMENT, IN JULY, 1861. At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st. Open from 8 to 5, and from 7 to 10 P. M. Single admission, 25 cents; for the season, 50 cents.

BANVARD'S GREAT PAINTING OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—with new war views—in Brooklyn every night, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. Now in its tenth week. Audiences delighted.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....80

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA. Through in advance of the mail. GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO. NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. Howes, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY....Nov. 10. | TUESDAY....Dec. 9.
Passage money to Nassau....$50.
Passage money to Havana....70.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, JOHN THOMPSON, commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, for Havana direct.

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO, No. 115 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK, for Liverpool and Queenstown, will sail from her dock, Pier No. 44, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely. Passengers must be on board by 8 o'clock on the day of sailing. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday....Oct. 25.
KANGAROO....Saturday....Nov. 1.
EDINBURGH....Saturday....Nov. 8.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $80, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer HIBERNIAN, Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 25. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $85 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160 25 and $150; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, H. Von Santen Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, OCT. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M., FOR BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $110; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40. For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE A 1 British steamship PACIFIC, 1,500 tons, W. H. EMBLETON, Commander, will be dispatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 M., from Pier No. 50, East River, foot of Montgomery-st. The PACIFIC is an iron steamship, side wheel, very fast, has unequaled accommodations, and is in all respects a most desirable ship for intending passengers or shippers.

Shippers and passengers will remember that this is a British ship, and therefore there will be no risk of Confederate privateers.

For freight or passage, apply to JOHN R. BACON, No. 53 South-st.

AUSTRALIA.—KANGAROO LINE FOR MELbourne. First vessel to sail. The splendid first-class packet ship BAVARIA, 1,500 tons burden, will be dispatched early in November. The accommodations for first and second-class passengers are elegant and unequaled. For terms of passage, apply to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom, before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

LIVERPOOL, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The steamship CITY OF MANCHESTER will sail from her dock (Pier No. 44 North River,) for Liverpool, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, as an extra ship. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 263 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....Wm. Wheatley

THE SIXTH WEEK OF EDWIN FORREST. Who will again, on this evening, appear in his GRAND IMPERSONATION of "THE CARDINAL DUKE," in Bulwer's great play of "Richelieu," MR. WHEATLEY as ADRIEN DE MAUPRAT. THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, 1862, RICHELIEU. EDWIN FORREST AS RICHELIEU.

Baradas....Mr. T. McCullough
Adrien de Mauprat....Mr. Wm. Wheatley
Julie....Mrs. J. H. Allen

Musical Director, Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

Nights of performance of EDWIN FORREST, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.

LAST NIGHT of MR. HACKETT, SATURDAY NEXT.

With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST. Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents. Secured Parquet stalls, 75 cents. Family circle, 25 cents. The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors will open at 7¼ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The Committee of the Board of Trustees of the New-York Fire Department Fund are happy to announce that they have made arrangements with Mr. WILLIAM WHEATLEY for a BENEFIT OF THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN FUND to take place upon SATURDAY EVENING, OCT., 25th, 1862, on which occasion THE CELEBRATED COMEDIAN MR. HACKETT, will appear in the popular comedy of the MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, supported by the excellent dramatic company of the establishment.

The performance will commence at a quarter to 8 o'clock. The doors open at 7 o'clock.

Reserved seats, 75 cents each, may be procured at the Box Office of Niblo's Theatre.

Tickets of admission, 50 cents each, may be procured on and after Thursday, Oct. 23, from the Box Office at Niblo's Theatre. William Hall & Son, 543 Broadway. John Decker, Chief Engineer 21 Elizabeth-st. John S. Giles, Treasurer, 174 Canal-st. The Officers and Representatives of the Department and the Committee.

ZOPHAR MILLS, 144 Front-st. JAMES Y. WATKINS, 16 Catharine-st. JAMES BAREMORE, 58 Nassau-st.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. JACKSON desires to announce that, in compliance with the urgent solicitations of many of the public and patrons of his theatre, he has induced Mr. EDWIN BOOTH to appear this evening, THURSDAY, Oct. 23, in his magnificent personation of RICHARD III. In which he will be sustained by an admirable company headed by those popular favorites, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. CONWAY. FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, has been fixed for THE BENEFIT OF EDWIN BOOTH, On which occasion he will present his GREAT INTELLECTUAL PICTURE OF RICHELIEU, and also appear as PETRUCHIO in Shakespeare's exquisite Comedy, CATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO. Thus appearing on the same evening in both TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS, Lessees and Proprietors. In consequence of the GREAT APPLAUSE bestowed upon Mr. Sylvester Bleeker's farce of the MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY, it will be repeated EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by FIRST NIGHT OF THE BEDOMIN ARABS OF COLOR. Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE, for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

SIXTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR, AT THE City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, Oct. 21, 22, 23, 24. PROMENADE CONCERT EACH EVENING BY DODWORTH'S BAND. Tickets 50 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. FALL ARRANGEMENT. On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6. Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6. Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot. Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock. J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862. For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. For all local trains, see time-table. JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 24, 1862—Leave New-York at 9 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton. At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset. At 5 P. M. for Hempstead. At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Islip. On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 9½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 9 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave, from foot of Chambers-street: 6 A. M. Mail; 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 4 P. M. Way; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily for Dunkirk Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 5:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING BOAT FOR FORT HAMILTON AND KEYPORT. THE STEAMER QUASSAICK leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every morning, (Saturdays and Sundays excepted,) at 8½ o'clock. RETURNING, LEAVES KEYPORT at 2½ P. M., landing at FORT HAMILTON and CLIFFWOOD each way.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 16, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 20, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 24, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 25, 3:40 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 27, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 28, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 29, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 29, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 30, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 30, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port. H. Johnson's Stages from Eatontown and Shrewsbury connect with this Boat. Fare 35 cents.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 22,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. From Sag Harbor, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, 160 Fulton-st.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., *Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M.* The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE MOST UNBOUNDED SUCCESS. THE CROWD INCREASES DAILY. BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA, BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA, PAUVRETTE; PAUVRETTE; PAUVRETTE; PAUVRETTE; or, UNDER THE SNOW, UNDER THE SNOW. Is increasing in popularity every day. IT IS THE ADMIRATION OF EVERYBODY. The characters are all full of interest. THE OLD SOLDIER IN SEARCH OF HIS DAUGHTER. THE DAUGHTER IN SEARCH OF HER FATHER. THE DUCHESS. THE YOUNG COUNT. The Duchess' Daughter, the Vivandiere, &c., &c., while the scenes are most picturesque, embracing THE WILDEST MOUNTAIN SCENERY, THE SNOWY AVALANCHE, THE BURIED HUT, TERRIBLE STORMS AND PLACID SKIES. It will be produced in all its perfection and effect THIS AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK, AND THIS EVENING AT 7½. The manager has had modeled in wax likenesses of our MOST DISTINGUISHED NATIONAL SOLDIERS, Gen. HALLECK, Gen. McCLELLAN, Gen. BANKS, Gen. BURNSIDE, Gen. POPE, Gen. CORCORAN, and the glorious old COMMODORE FOOTE. Also the infamous rebels, JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD. All in full costume. Also, life likenesses of QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES. All of which are to be seen at all hours, with THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH, SACRED BULL AND COW OF THE HINDOOS, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, and a million other wonders. Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS—IRVING HALL.

Unabated desire of THE PUBLIC, THE PRESS AND THE MUSICAL PROFESSION, To hear the great Pianist. His concerts in Boston, Philadelphia and New-York crowded to overflowing. The second concert of the second series will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 23. On this occasion Mr. GOTTSCHALK and Mr. SANDERSON Will repeat their celebrated Duett for two Pianos, the OVERTURE TO WILLIAM TELL, And which has created so much enthusiasm at the previous concerts. Mozart's celebrated Sonata in A, DUETT FOR VIOLIN AND PIANO, Will also be performed by THEODORE THOMAS and L. M. GOTTSCHALK. The following artists will also assist Mr. Gottschalk: MME. GOSSEL—Her first appearance; Second appearance of the new Tenor, Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, Pupil of SIGNOR ABELLA. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Mr. F. EBEN, Mr. H. C. TIMMS, and others. Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs 50 cents extra; private boxes, for five persons, $5. Ticket offices at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and Irving Hall.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Director....Carl Anschutz.

FRIDAY, OCT. 24, Second night of the new and successful Romantic and Comic Opera in three acts, with a Grand Ballet, entitled JEAN DE PARIS. Which was received on its first representation with GREAT APPLAUSE. Embracing the following unequaled cast:

Princess of Navarre....Mme. Johannsen
Seneschal....Mr. Graff
Jean de Paris....Mr. Quint
Olivier (page)....Mme. Rotter
Pedrigo, (hotel keeper)....Mr. Kronfeld
Lorenza, (his daughter)....Miss Clement

GRAND PAS DE DEUX In the third act, by MLLE. COSTA THELEUR and MONS. WINTHOFF. Admission: Boxes, $6 to $8; Orchestra and reserved seats, 75c.; Parquet and first tier, 50c.; Second tier, 25c. Seats can be secured at the office from 9 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. SUNDAY, Oct. 26, GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

HOPE CHAPEL—SIXTH WEEK OF TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA. Great and constantly increasing interest is being manifested in this splendid work. Evenings at 7¾. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3½. Admission 25 cents. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms.

SPORTING.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND. ANOTHER GRAND DAY. THE WONDERFUL HORSE, GENERAL BUTLER, AND THE SPLENDID TROTTER ROCKINGHAM. These famous horses, whose match on Friday last eventuated in the best test ever seen on Long Island, will go in their second engagement on Friday, Oct. 24. This is in harness, mile heats, three in five, for $1,000. Preparations to accommodate the great numbers expected will be made; and the start will take place punctually at 2½ from the old stand. The races between these famous geldings are play or pay, and nothing could be finer than their first contest. A repetition of the pleasure and excitement it afforded may be calculated on, and it is probable that in Friday's race, or the one to follow it, THE FASTEST TIME ON RECORD WILL BE BEATEN. Boats from James'-slip at 9 o'clock, connecting with a special train from Hunter's Point at 2¼ P. M. Boats from 34th-st. every five minutes. JOSEPH OROCHERON, Manager.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 5th-av., New-York, No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn. NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen. Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

C. H. RIVERS' PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons; soirees every second Wednesday evening. Classes are now forming. Send for a circular.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH. STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos." There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the *New-York Times* says: "Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

PIANOS. The subscribers have opened two large warerooms at No. 758 Broadway, New-York, where may be always found a large stock of their superior piano-fortes, at moderate prices, and fully warranted for five years. Sold at wholesale and retail. New pianos to let, and the rent allowed, if purchased within a year. Persons favoring us with a call cannot fail to be suited in style, quality and price. HAINES BROTHERS.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. Have on hand new PIANOS, for sale and to rent, At No. 726 Broadway. A full supply of their elegant COTTAGE PIANOS.

STOLEN PIANO SCALE.—SOME ONE HAVing entered the piano-rooms of the late Grovesteen & Hale, on Thursday night, and taken therefrom our splendid new piano scale, which has created such considerable excitement, the past season, among all the old manufacturers, consequently we feel compelled to bring out an entire new scale, and have decided to clear out the entire stock made from the last scale, consisting of nearly 200 new pianos, of different styles, at great bargains, and we invite dealers, teachers, and the public to examine these fine, rich-toned instruments, at No. 478 Broadway, New-York. J. P. HALE & CO.

$150.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $150; do. with moldings, $160; do. with carved legs and inlaid with name-board, $175 and $200; do. with pearl keys, $225 and $250; new 6¾ octave, $140. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $100. New melodeons from extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms No. 102 Elm-st., between Canal and Walker, New-York. I invite the attention of the public to my stock of newly-improved Overstrung Grand and Square Pianofortes, which for their peculiar, musical qualities of tone and power of durability they stand unsurpassed. Every piano warranted for five years. GEO. STECK.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, (First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $85 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

TWENTY NEW PIANOS TO LET.—ALSO, Pianos for sale on installments, at No. 758 BROADWAY New-York.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at all stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ELECTION PRINTING AT LOW PRICES. G. A. WHITEHORNE, No. 63 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY.—Just introduced, a new wedding envelope and note shaped card.

ALBUMS AT REDUCED PRICES.—FOR fifty pictures, worth $4, retailed at $3 50; worth $5, for $3 75. At GIMBREDE'S, No. 588 Broadway.

THE SEYMOURITES IN BROOKLYN.

Mass Meeting at the Academy of Music.

Speeches by Hon. Horatio Seymour, John Van Buren, David R. Floyd Jones, and Others.

A Great Concourse and Plenty of Cheering—Resolutions, &c.

The "unterrified" of Kings County turned out en masse last evening, or rather turned into the Brooklyn Academy of Music, at a rate that suggested the inquiry where they could all have come from. However, there they were, and for numbers, noise and vehement approbation of the sentiments uttered by their speakers, the concourse was certainly an imposing one.

The meeting was called for 7½ o'clock, but long before that hour the streets adjacent to the Academy were thronged with a playful crowd, who vented their impatience while waiting for the opening of the doors, with cheers for sundry popular favorites, and a variety of quaint and timely hits at local and National affairs.

The moment the doors were opened, the multitude rushed into the Academy like a rising sea, and the vast interior was filled, from parquet to dome, in a very few minutes. The Academy, at all times, presents a fine spectacle, but packed as it was, last night, with an overplus of bustling, excited humanity, it was magnificent to behold. From four to five thousand human beings packed the edifice, which was lighted to the utmost capacity of its arrangement.

The stage was fully displayed, and by ingenious management made to represent an immense front space and back-ground for the officers, speakers, guests and reporters of the meeting. The elegant decorations of the house rendered any other additional ornament than the National colors superfluous. Sets of these were handsomely draped on either wing of the proscenium, where they trailed and waved in the breath of the multitude. The stage boxes on both sides were occupied by parties of ladies, who evidently enjoyed the excitement hugely.

At the appointed hour of opening, Dodworth's Band, twenty pieces strong, struck up "Hail Columbia," amid tremendous cheering. The "Red, White and Blue," "Star-Spangled Banner," and "Yankee Doodle" were next given with equal success. Calls from the galleries for "Garryowen" were responded to by the performance of that celebrated Irish political air, and the "Marseillaise Hymn" wound up the musical interlude, until the sudden and early appearance of Mr. Seymour gave the signal for a perfect tempest of cheering, amid which the band performed "See the Conquering Hero Comes." When this vehement prelude of instruments and voices had ceased, Mr. James B. Craig, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, called the meeting to order, and nominated for Chairman

Hon. Samuel Sloan who, on assuming his duties, spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens: I most sincerely thank you for the honor you have done me in electing me to preside over this meeting. It is no formal thanks I tender; this is a solemn, a serious hour to our country. We are here, loyal citizens, (applause,) devoted to our country, our whole country, to the Union as it was (applause;) to the Constitution as it is; [Applause.] I shall say no more, but leave it to others. We have come to-night to uphold our candidates for the State of New-York. [Applause.]

Mr. Wm. M. Parks then read a list of eighty-eight Vice-Presidents and sixteen Secretaries, which were unanimously accepted.

Mr. J. L. Douglass read a series of two resolutions, the first of which indorsed the party nominations, and the second embraced, in terms, the platform of the recent Democratic State Committee.

The names of the local candidates of the Democracy were next read, and received with great enthusiasm, whereupon the Chairman, amid tremendous cheering, presented to the audience the Democratic candidate for the Governorship of New-York.

SPEECH OF HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The speaker opened by remarking that the relations of the two great parties of the country had been materially changed. The recent elections had demonstrated that the Democratic Party was now the grand conservative element of the North, and that the country demanded a true, patriotic, just and conservative policy of Government. [Applause.] It had justly been said that the life of our nation is imperiled, and involving, as it does, all our highest interests, we are bound to approach the question with a high and holy sense of our responsibility. He would use no invective, no epithet, no terms of reproach in reference to the past, but would implore his antagonists to listen not to his wisdom, but to the wisdom of our Fathers—to yield not to his views, but to the views of those who had made our country great and prosperous. Speaking, then, on behalf of a great conservative party, destined hereafter to shape the policy of the country, he would be plain and outspoken. He desired to go to the Executive chair of the Commonwealth, if sent there with his entire range of opinions openly before the people. [Renewed applause.] He recognized the fact that the honor, glory and destiny of the country now hung poised upon the issue of the existing conflict, and it was the duty of every citizen to see that his power and his influence should be cast on the side of the flag of the Union. [Tremendous cheering.] He had already, in all parts of the State, called upon the young men among our fair hills and valleys to choose this part—this noble part—because he thought it their loftiest duty. [Applause.] And this appeal he now renewed. [Great applause.] He did not ignore the existence of parties in the country; on the contrary he deemed them even necessary to the political health of the Republic. Still, in view of the radical ticket selected by the antagonistic party at Syracuse, intended to mark a distinct and separate line of policy, he felt called upon to appeal to all Conservatives to rally around the ancient pillars of the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was! [Vehement acclamation.] This was the Democratic policy; this was the platform on which he and his friends must stand or fall! [Renewed applause.] And in this declaration he expressed no feeling other than the honest aspirations of a loyal citizen. He had opposed Mr. Lincoln's election and the policy he had since adopted, but he bowed to the rightful authority of the Chief Magistrate duly elected. An improper or unpopular officer is to be got rid of in a legal manner by the people, not by factious opposition. Mr. Lincoln was recognized by the Democratic Party as the constituted head of the Government, and they afforded him no conditional support. Their policy was the policy of loyalty! [Enthusiastic cheering.] Nearly two years ago when the Republican papers were denouncing the President, the Democracy sustained the principles they now profess. It was the extreme Radical Governor of the State of Massachusetts [hisses] and a journalist who expressed the Radical feeling of his party and their associates who had been foremost in embarrassing the Government and in hindering the successful prosecution of the war. [Applause.] Armies and armaments are vain unless the Government be sustained and the principles of order and obedience to constituted authorities be upheld. Concert of action alone can put down this wicked rebellion. Let the Radicals throw away the higher law doctrine of their own ideas and unite with us; let them be as loyal as we are in this contest and we shall again make our country what it was but three short years since—the glory, the wonder and admiration of the world. Insubordination must be rebuked in the army, the departments of the Government and the action of citizens. Who in the army had thus cheerfully and readily obeyed all orders, assuming all positions ascribed to them, discarding all their own desires and ambitions? [McClellan! McClellan! and immense cheering.] *The people must be fairly dealt with*—there must be no more withholding of the truth from the popular eye. [Tremendous applause.] The speaker here feelingly indicated the dispiriting and disorganizing effect of false statements of the resources, the courage, the tenacity of the South, the garbled accounts of battles, and the misstatement of results and losses. The history of the Revolution, of the late war, and of the contest with Mexico, was familiar to all. In this portion of the address an allusion to Jackson and to Taylor elicited prolonged acclamation.

The source of this fearful war had been the mistakes industriously inculcated into the minds of those who are to-day the radicals, from the school-room, the Press and the Pulpit, which had preached false doctrine. Concealing a truth does not destroy a truth. Could you close our lips to all debate, you cannot avert the disasters that falsehood must entail upon us. Hide your gold, lock us up if you will, but the sad, stern facts of every day are telling a fearful tale. This great conservative party that will govern our country hereafter—[rounds of applause]—will, in the mighty political revolution now progressing, save the country, and save even the radicals themselves to all the benefits of liberty. In the hour of their success, the Democracy will not repeat the unworthy threats now indulged in by their violent opponents. [Prolonged applause.] Attacks upon individuals are not to be allowed to divert the attention of the people from the mismanagement of our public officers. [Loud assent.] Our opponents say that the country is in danger, but, ah! they will not allow you to talk about these things which do endanger the nation's life. Among these perils the most gigantic is the corruption visible in public affairs. This we may attempt, by suppression of all criticism, to conceal, but, as an individual who hides from himself the gnawing rule within him must all the sooner perish, so must a nation, doing likewise, die. This is our country's danger. Better have it ravaged by fire and by sword, whose scars will pass away, than hug to our bosoms that which will not only destroy the National authority, but, also, stain indelibly the National character! An honest and upright administration of all departments of our Government, in places high or humble, is, then, one indispensable element for the salvation of the country. [Applause.]

Under Democratic rule, lasting through eighty years, as the Republicans are fond of saying, the country had risen to the glorious position it held so brief a period since. [Applause.] The Democracy had made it such by following the traditions of their fathers, and by keeping in the beaten track of the patriarchs of the Republic. Mr. Seymour, in conclusion, warned the South not to mistake the the import of the recent Democratic triumphs in the North.

He, for one, would so long as he had a voice to speak or an arm to raise, adhere to the cause of his country. God knew how he loved it, and how eagerly he longed to serve it most efficiently and faithfully! The Democracy were the party of the Union, and he, at least, would never consent to the dishonor of its glorious flag or the dissolution of its inestimable compact—never; no, never!

The final apostrophe of the orator to the past and future greatness and harmony of the Republic and the perpetuity of its written Constitution was crowned with an outburst of vehement applause that shook the massive edifice to its centre, and was heard for squares around.

When the tumult which followed the close of Mr. Seymour's remarks had subsided, the Chairman announced the

HON. JOHN VAN BUREN,

who spoke in substance as follows:

He concurred fully in the sentiment just uttered by Mr. Horatio Seymour. Mr. Wadsworth, he said, was the open and malignant enemy of Gen. McClellan. No less a person than Gen. Welsh, the Commissary of the State, had declared that Gen. Wadsworth had openly stated so to him. Has Gen. Wadsworth ever attempted to deny that he is hostile to Gen. McClellan. No; and no such attempt will ever be made. Is Gen. Wadsworth now friendly to Gen. McClellan? No! He is the same now as he ever used to be. The President once removed McClellan from the head of the army; but he saw the error of his ways, and has replaced him. [Cheers.] Could not Gen. Wadsworth now admit that the President has done what is right, and acknowledge that McClellan is the proper man? Cannot Gen. Wadsworth admit that he was in error? It is still time to do so. If, while sitting in his luxurious home at Washington, with McClellan in the field at the head of his army so sadly in want of the necessaries of life; if while in a subordinate capacity he is now working against his superior officer, he is a traitor to his country, [applause,] and more deserving of a gibbet than Jefferson Davis! If he approves the course of the President reinstating McClellan, let him say so; not that it would alter the result of the election, but it would be a consolation to him in his defeat, a sort of death-bed repentance. [Laughter and applause.] With regard to the letter of Gen. Scott, read by him at the Cooper Institute, he said that it had now been published in the *National Intelligencer*, and he supposed that its authenticity was beyond dispute. He stated at the time that he was not authorized by Gen. Scott to lay it before the public. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward know that it is authenticated, but as he had said he was not authorized by them to make it public. He agreed with them, when they said they had no knowledge how it was obtained, and looking at the history of the country for the past eighteen months, he would als agree with them that there were many other things of which they had no knowledge. [Laughter.] There were only two persons who had *any right to complain; they were Gen. Scott and Mr. Seward*, and when they asked for an explanation he was quite ready to answer them. The letter was obtained by him in a manner that is a secret, which a most highly accomplished and beautiful lady is helping him to keep. Any one who publishes private letters, should be banished from the society of gentlemen; but when it comes to publishing the letters of the dead, that partakes of the character of the hyena and the jackal. What, he asked, did his Republican friends think of publishing the letter of the dead Kearney? [Hisses.] Mr. Van Buren then denied the statement made in a cotemporary paper, that he dined with Gen. Scott previous to speaking at the meeting in Cooper Institute; that story originated with Mr. Charles King, of Columbia College, who had once the distinguished honor of attacking a dead woman—Mrs. Jackson—in order to wound the feelings of Gen. Jackson. Many persons wished to abolish Slavery, and overthrow the institutions of the South. Mr. Wadsworth wanted to whip the South and then let it go, and the New-York *Tribune* was the champion of this proposition. What the Democrats wanted was the unconditional submission of the South, and to abide by the laws of the country. [Applause.] No! said the speaker, his idea was to march on and take Richmond. When Gen. Scott took Mexico, no one thought of going into the provinces. When Paris and Vienna were captured, in those cities was found a natural resting-place for the war. He had no idea that they should go further than Richmond; he, for one, would not want to. When there, he should want to sit down. [Laughter.] He did not quarrel with those Republicans who desire to see the last cent expended and the last soldier killed. When at Richmond, he would say, "Gallant Greeley, advance! Forward the Black Brigade! Go on to the interior of South Carolina, and when there, in fear of another uprising stay there forever. [Laughter and applause.] If, when the Union troops had marched into Richmond, a National Convention should be called, it would, no doubt, bring on reunion. Both North and South had seen that they were foemen worthy of each other's steel, and what destruction they could mutually work. They would then be content to live in peace together under the old flag and Constitution. [Applause.]

Mr. Van Buren then made some remarks relative to an article in the *Evening Post* touching his morality, and stated that he now gave notice that he intended to enter into the comparative examination of his own moral character and that of Gen. Wadsworth's at Rochester next Monday, unless, in the meantime, the editor of that journal withdrew these charges against him, and forever preserved silence in reference to that subject. [Loud cheers.] The spotless reputation of Mr. Seymour none assailed, or could assail. [Applause.]

The speaker finally referred to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, declaring it to be unprecedented and unnecessary. Even in the darkest period of the War of 1812, when Charles King was justifying the slaughter of American prisoners at Dartmoor—in the conflict with Mexico, when Corwin, in Congress, was praying for our soldiers a welcome "with bloody hands to hospitable graves," nothing of the kind had been attempted—and now, if for the sentiments he (the speaker) uttered, the vision of the claret colored coat and Fort Lafayette should be made a reality—[laughter]—he would exclaim, "Advance, Simeon Draper!" for the end would be that the worthy Provost would repeat the words of his venerable namesake—"Lord! let now thy servant depart in peace!" [Renewed laughter and applause.]

Referring to the recent elections in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio, the speaker hoped that the President would heed the condemnation pronounced by the latter on the course of his Secretary, Mr. Chase, and replace him, not by a Democrat—that he did not ask—but by an honest, patriotic, brave man, like John J. Crittenden, [cheers,] a Kentuckian, one in whom he may entirely trust. He had never seen a woman, a man or horse from Kentucky that was not distinguished by beauty, bravery and fidelity. [Applause.] Mr. Van Buren then alluded to the immense wealth of the opposing party and the "army of contractors" and exhorted the Democrats not only to stand firm and united but to receive with encouragement the whilome followers of Henry Clay, now rushing to their aid. With humorous allusions to Mr. Bancroft's "misty" letter and the interest felt by the Republican Party in his own movements, he, once more called upon his hearers to rally to the Constitution and the Union terminating with the motto:

"*In hoc signo vincemus.*"

The next speaker called was

HON. DAVID FLOYD JONES,

who was warmly received, and proceeded to make a brief address, mainly referring to the course he proposed to pursue, if elected, in sustaining the Government and the Union. To a loyal and complete devotion he pledged all his efforts, exhorting obedience to all the constituted authorities. A reference to Gen. McClellan was heartily applauded.

Cries for O'Gorman, Brady, Odell, and others, followed, during which the Chairman adjourned the meeting.

OUTSIDE MEETINGS.

On the Montague-street side of the Academy two stands were erected, and an immense crowd of citizens gathered around them to listen to the lesser orators. At Stand No. 1, Mr. D. T. Brown presided, and Frederick W. Kalbfleisch and James Hews, Jr., were appointed Secretaries. At Stand No. 2, Wm. Beard, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Dewitt Bogardus and James S. Murtha acted as Secretaries. The usual addenda of calcium lights, flags, banners, &c., were used in profusion, and the aid of music was brought in to inspire the masses assembled. Cheers for Seymour and Gen. McClellan were loud and frequent; and each speaker, on being introduced, was received with huzzas and "tigers." Young America, as usual, scattered himself throughout the swaying crowds, and cheered vociferously for anybody and everything that was proposed. Pyramids of gas-lamps were tastefully arranged near the stands, and these, in addition to the calcium lights which had been extemporized for the occasion, made everything in the vicinity as bright as day. Numbers of ladies, notwithstanding the coolness of the atmosphere, accompanied by their husbands, fathers and brothers, helped to swell the crowd, and seemed to take a deep interest in the proceedings. Delegations from various Wards made their appearance soon after the proceedings commenced, and their advent was loudly hailed by the masses of the unterrified. As was the case at the Cooper Institute mass meeting, a large number of Republicans were "lookers-on in Vienna," and extemporized debates were gotten up between them and their Democratic friends touching the platforms and policies of the two opposing parties, the chances of success for their favorite candidates, &c., all of which, though carried on with earnestness, were characterized by good feeling. A rumor that Richard O'Gorman, Esq., would speak from Stand No. 1 having obtained circulation among the crowd about 8½ o'clock, caused a hurrying thither of a large number of persons, who were listening to Hon. Moses F. Odell, at Stand No. 2. The expectants were, however, doomed to disappointment, Mr. O'Gorman not being present. Couriers arrived every few minutes at the stands from the meeting inside the building, and reported the progress of operations there, much to the satisfaction, apparently, of the outsiders. The announcement that Mr. Seymour had closed his speech with a declaration that the Union should never be dissolved, brought forth hearty applause for the gubernatorial candidate, and the statement that John Van Buren, Esq., had commenced his speech gave rise to three hearty cheers for the "Prince." The crowd about the door leading to the back part of the stage button-holed every one who emerged from there as to Mr. Van Buren's speech, the anxious inquiry being, "Did he tell where and how he got possession of Gen. Scott's letter?" The negative reply which was always given to this query seemed to disappoint the questioners, who evidently had got the idea into their heads that Prince John was on this occasion going to make a clean breast of the whole affair. The speaking at the stands having been concluded, the crowd fell into line, bearing illuminated banners, on which were inscribed the names of the candidates and devices usual among the Democracy on all campaigning occasions, and marched down Fulton-street, headed by a band of music. Before the inside meeting had adjourned, the outsiders had closed their proceedings, and the stands were deserted, save by a few of the young Democracy who were explaining their views regarding the issues involved in a manner at once striking and peculiar. The speakers at the outside meetings were Hon. Moses F. Odell, Judge S. D. Morris, Hon. Edmund Driggs, E. O. Perrin, Ex-Alderman Wilson, J. L. Douglass, and others.

At a very late hour, the dispersing throng still made the thoroughfares ring with their shouts.

GEN. BUELL'S CAMPAIGN.

History of Buell's March through Kentucky—The Attempt to Capture Bragg—The Battle of Perryville—What the Rebels Accomplished—No Victory on Either Side—What the Rebels Intend to Do, &c.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Mount Vernon, Ky., Friday, Oct. 17, 1862.

Gen. Buell's campaign in Kentucky is at an end. Bragg and all his forces are beyond the reach of the Army of the Ohio—ere this, doubtless, safely quartered on the other side of the Cumberland Mountains. If Gen. Buell's late mission was simply to drive the rebels from this State, and thus in a measure redeem the fatal error of Gen. Manson at Richmond, on the 30th of August, then he has accomplished all that was intended; if, however, it was expected of him to detent or destroy the invading army, there is little to compensate the Union troops for the privations and sufferings they have undergone since they left Louisville on the 1st day of October. The campaign has been a brief one, but sleepless nights, long marches, and want of shelter have rendered it fatiguing and wearisome.

When our army left Louisville, the pickets of the rebels were within six miles of the city, though the main body was between twenty and thirty miles distant. Federal pickets are seldom thrown out more than two miles beyond their camps, but the Confederate Generals find it expedient to throw scouts and advance-guards as far as thirty miles ahead. By this means they are speedily apprised of any aggressive movement on our part, and usually have abundance of time to make the necessary preparations for retreat or defence. Bragg's videttes fell back gradually as Buell's forces approached them; a few of them acted as couriers, and arrived at the rebel headquarters on the night of the 1st, with full particulars of our numbers, the names of our commanders, and the routes being taken by the different corps of our army. Bragg had gone to Lexington, leaving Gen. Polk in command at Bardstown. Polk, on receiving news of our advance, dispatched couriers to Lexington, Frankfort and other points, so that, before the morning of the 2d, every rebel General in Kentucky was informed of our movements.

It was Gen. Buell's belief, when he left Louisville, that Bragg would give him battle at Bardstown, and the statements of a few prisoners, taken on the first evening of our march, confirmed him in it. From all I can learn, I feel confident that it was Bragg's [illegible] intention to form a junction with Kirby Smith, and make a stand at Lexington or Danville. He learned in time, however, that Buell's army had been largely increased in effective force, and determined to avoid a collision with it.

The last of the rebel infantry left Bardstown on the night of the 3d or very early on the morning of the 4th. The order to vacate the place came from Bragg's headquarters at Lexington, on the night of the 2d, taking the Confederate troops very much by surprise. A strong rear-guard of cavalry, under Gen. Wharton, was left behind, with strict orders to keep Buell's forces out of Bardstown until the evening of the 4th, even at the sacrifice of every man in the command. The object of this was to give the rebel wagon-train time to get fifteen or twenty miles ahead of the Federal forces, to prevent its capture by a sudden dash of our cavalry. Wharton ambushed his men near the Bardstown Fair-ground, and rushed upon our advance-guard on the afternoon of the 4th. We did not enter Bardstown until the time specified by Gen. Bragg—not because of Wharton's determined resistance, but because Gen. Buell had changed the route of Crittenden's corps in the morning, and instead of permitting it to go direct to Bardstown, where it might have arrived in time to capture thousands of retreating rebels, and secure their train, he ordered it to march on the Bloomfield road. The result of the day's strategy was, that we kept Gen. Bragg's appointment, arriving in the town just at sunset. Thus, the first chance for striking a blow at the enemy was lost.

The rebels having left Bardstown, there was no necessity for a concentration of our forces in that vicinity. Accordingly, Crittenden's corps only entered the place. McCook and Gilbert kept on toward Springfield, retaining the position on the left and centre. Crittenden's corps left Bardstown early on the morning of the 5th. It was now thought that the rebels might stand at Danville if hardly pressed. The pursuit was vigorous, but the flight was rapid. I have never seen troops more willing to accept hardships and privations for a patriotic purpose than our men appeared to be, with the hope before them of battling with the foe. Men, who had been assigned to the hospitals and ambulances, left their sick beds to shoulder their muskets, and marched, uncomplainingly from early dawn until midnight, frequently suffering from hunger and thirst.

The next event of the campaign was the battle of Perryville. Facts and figures concerning this engagement have been given the public, with little regard to truth in many cases. The Louisville papers have seen in the battle the glorious development of one of Gen. Buell's best laid plans. From the tone of the *Journal*, I judge that had we been completely routed on the 8th, they would have pronounced it a trap to catch the Confederates at some distant day. So far from being the development of Buell's plans, the battle of Perryville was the frustration of them. It was reported at headquarters on the 7th that the enemy was in force at Perryville. The three army corps were then marching on that place by different roads. Gen. Buell determined to surround the rebels if possible, and ordered all the divisions to march without delay, leaving their transportation behind. McCook and Gilbert continued their march, but Crittenden's Corps lost half a day on a circuitous route to obtain water. It was not Gen. Buell's intention that McCook should attack the rebels, or that McCook and Gilbert should do so, but that the entire army should participate in the fight. But Bragg was too quick for him. He heard first that the Union forces were about to overwhelm him unitedly, and immediately began his retreat for Perryville. He afterward learned that McCook and Gilbert were on the road, and that Crittenden was not within supporting distance. Here, then, was a chance for him to make a dash upon two corps, defeat them if possible and afterward fall upon the third—if not, to get away before the arrival of the third. Hardee's Corps had retreated six miles, when it was ordered back to Perryville on the double quick. McCook found himself in front of the rebel line of battle, with his men marching in column—no skirmishers out—nothing in front but a small advance guard, which foolishly attempted an attack upon the rebel videttes. The rebel infantry rushed upon McCook, and a division of green troops had to be formed in line of battle under a heavy fire. The natural result was a stampede.

The moon never shone more brightly than on the night of the 8th. The rebels were in Perryville up to 10 o'clock. There was not a division commander in the army who did not expect to advance on the enemy before morning. Everything was ready—all our lines formed, and all our artillery on the ground. The rebel force was divided. Gen. Sill was between Kirby Smith and Perryville. The defeat of Hardee, Buckner, and Cheatham, would have proved an easy task for the Army of the Ohio. But no advance was made. We waited for daylight, but the rebels did not. Some of our men, from one of the hills surrounding the town, witnessed the evacuation, and yet it was noon of the 9th before Gen. Buell ascertained that there was no enemy immediately in front. The rebels of course claim a victory at Perryville, but I cannot see in what their triumph consisted. The battle was more barren of results to both parties than any engagement that has yet occurred in the Southwest. I do not think either Buell or Bragg would fight another such battle, knowing similar results to await it.

Our troops returned to Perryville on the evening of the 9th. It was now the general belief among officers of the army and citizens of the surrounding country, that the rebels had retreated to camp Dick Robinson, to make a desperate and determined resistance there.

Our spies reported up to the 12th that there was no indication of a removal of the immense train of spoils from the camp; but that, on the contrary, Winter quarters were being constructed, batteries planted and fortifications erected to make the stay of the rebels as permanent as possible.

The wary rebel General had learned what Buell's plan was, and the only way to frustrate it was for him to strike tents and commence his retreat toward Cumberland Gap. On the night of the 11th, the evacuation of the chosen stronghold began. Two lines of retreat were open to Bragg, both leading to Cumberland Gap, the one *via* Richmond and Big Hill, through Madison County, the other the Crab Orchard Road *via* Mount Vernon and Barboursville. The two roads converge at Pitman's Junction, twenty-two miles from Mount Vernon, where we are at present encamped, and fifty-eight miles from Cumberland Gap. Bragg's only hope of escape was to get away before Buell could send a force to Lancaster to head him off. The rebel plunder-train numbered over four thousand heavily laden wagons—a majority of which were captured from our forces in this State and Tennessee—several thousand beef cattle, 1,000 mules and 2,000 sheep. To get away with all this, and 80,000 men, under the eyes of the great army of the Ohio, was an undertaking which few would have attempted; but Bragg has made the effort, and so far has been successful.

While we were lying at Danville, Gen. Buell received the intelligence of Bragg's departure from Camp Dick Robinson. He was surprised to learn that the rebels were leaving their comfortable Winter quarters in progress of erection, and abandoning the strong natural fortifications, behind which they had sought shelter from our guns; probably he began to think that the preparations for a long stay were but an outward semblance to deceive him into a belief that his prey was secure, and that he had abundance of time to mature his plans. But now the old bird was forsaking the nest, and all questions must be [illegible].

At midnight on the 12th, while we were all enjoying a slumber, doubly sweet after days and nights of fatigue, a courier came dashing into camp from Gen. Buell's headquarters at Perryville, with an order for an immediate advance of the army. Transportation of all kinds was ordered to remain behind, nothing but ambulances to accompany the troops. By 1 o'clock A. M. we were on the road, making our way by the moonlight to the retreating foe—then supposed to be passing through Stanford, a town distant nine miles from Danville. The march was a rapid one, but we arrived just in time to see the rear of the rear-guard passing along unmolested. Our cavalry and artillery were brought into requisition. The rebels, though few in numbers, determined to amuse us and themselves for awhile by the exchange of a few shots. They had a couple of howitzers, drawn by one mule each, and collectively known as the Jackass Battery, and about two regiments of cavalry, including the invincible Texas Rangers. With these their aim was to detain our army, while theirs pursued the even tenor of its way toward Cumberland Gap.

And right well did they accomplish their object. Familiar with the topography of the country, and taking advantage of it whenever favorable to them, they kept our entire force at bay until late in the afternoon, when, fully satisfied with what they had done, they continued their course toward Crab Orchard.

On the afternoon of the 13th, Gen. Buell sent word from his headquarters at Perryville, that the rebels were retreating on the road leading from Stanford, ordering Crittenden's Corps to press them hard, and, if possible, bring them to battle. The troops were upon the road between Stanford and Danville. In Gen. Smith's Division rations were being issued to the men. The roads were completely blockaded—the rapid advance could not be made. The bird had flown, and the first effort to "take him on the wing" had failed. It appeared to me that leaving the Lancaster Road open for Bragg's retreat might have been a strategic movement to decoy the rebels into some other trap. This is the only way I could account for the escape, and, at the same time, believe Buell was a General. *Other traps may have been set, but Bragg has stubbornly kept out of them thus far.* And now, for the first time since we left Louisville, I saw indications of discouragement and disheartening on the part of our officers. Whatever may have been their opinions about Buell's march through Tennessee and Kentucky, and his administration of affairs until his arrival in Louisville, all seemed to have confidence in his skill and ability. When he again moved toward the enemy at the head of a reorganized and greatly increased force, and after the War Department had left him in command simply to redeem his character as a man worthy the leadership of a great army. But the belief had taken root in the minds of many officers whose opinions are entitled to consideration, that the enemy had been permitted to make good his retreat, and it became quite apparent that confidence in Buell's ability was on the wane. We scanned the State map in vain to find a point at which Bragg might be overtaken. We heard of a force coming in behind the Confederates from Cincinnati. But what was the use of coming in behind a retreating army? Buell's force was already in that position, and the trouble was that it seemed impossible for them to get ahead of the rebels. We had left Louisville under the impression that Buell would present to Gen. Bragg the alternative to fight or surrender, but the indefatigable Southerner had refused to do either.

We encamped at Stanford on the evening of the 13th. The inhabitants of the town gave the Federal advance a cordial welcome with waving banners and pleasant smiles.

On the morning of the 14th, we were again on the march. The distance from Stanford to Crab Orchard is but ten miles; and we were not long in making it. When near the town the rebel rear guard again made its appearance in battle array. They had taken possession of a couple of hills, and were in good position to make a formidable resistance for a short time. Of course our entire column had to halt. Our artillery had to be brought in position—a line of battle had to be formed—a reconnoissance had to be made—an advance of skirmishers thrown out, and such details attended to as delayed us for several hours. During all this time Bragg's army was in full and unimpeded retreat. The same old story—the rear guard, after having kept us back as long as was consistent with their own safety, left in haste. We captured two of their howitzers—the only spoils of war that have fallen into our hands since our departure from Louisville. Another day's march found us at Mount Vernon, the county seat of Rockcastle County. We arrived day before yesterday, and have remained here since. Yesterday we were ordered to continue our march toward the Gap, but after proceeding a few miles, Gen. Wood's Division was ordered to halt. The divisions under Gens. Vancleave and Smith went on.

It is not probable that the entire army of the Ohio will march to the mountains, now that there is no possibility of meeting the enemy in Kentucky. On the hills and in the defiles between here and the State border, 10,000 men can do as much as 40,000 in resisting an enemy. Gen. McCook's corps, and a part of Gen. Gilbert's, are at Crab Orchard, and all the cavalry has been ordered to the rear, from the impracticability of obtaining forage in the mountain district.

Generals Bragg and Polk passed the night of the 14th in Mount Vernon, at the houses of personal friends. In conversing about war matters, they expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with their success in Kentucky, so far as obtaining supplies was concerned.

The rebels, on the night of the 14th, seized every axe and hatchet they could find in Rockcastle County and used them in cutting down trees, so as to impede the progress of the Union forces through the mountain country. In places beyond London there are narrow roads for miles, with steep mountains, thickly wooded, on both sides. These roads can be rendered almost impassable in a very short time, by simply cutting down the timber here and there, and letting it lie where it falls.

It is evidently the programme of the rebels now to make an attempt to take Nashville, by a union of the forces of Ex-Gov. Harris with those of Bragg and Smith. It will require a rapid movement of Buell's army to checkmate them.

The Democratic Victories Appreciated at the South.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 18.

Many anxious moments have passed since the commencement of the war. The fortunes of a nation have several times seemed to depend upon the turn of a single chance. Yet it is doubtful whether any period has yet occurred more burdened with suspense than the present.

A large portion of the Northern people evince the disposition for a return to the ordinary ideas of civilized society. If they can prove themselves a party sufficiently strong to secure their own safety, they will establish something like sane politics in the Northern States, and render their Government amenable to the laws of reason. *Under these conditions, it is possible to see a termination to that carnival of the Devil now in full blast over the North American continent.* But if the movement is shortly crushed out, measures will certainly be taken by the Abolitionist tyranny to prevent a recurrence of such menace to their power, by measures like those through which the leaders of the first French Revolution maintained their hold on a nation long disgusted with their crimes.

This is the matter to be decided at the next elections in New-York and other Northern States, now close at hand. If the men whose bold attempt to recover the ordinary liberties of an Anglo-Saxon people can elect their candidates, and so establish the fact that they constitute a majority, the tyranny at Washington will be rapidly reduced to insignificance. We know how quickly the mass of the people in the Northern States, and, indeed, everywhere else, rush to the winning side, and we can have no doubt but that Lincoln and Chase will have no other supporters of their usurpation, after such a defeat, than the Abolitionist fanatics who were wont to vote for Gerrit Smith and Garrison in the old elections of the United States. A reaction of public opinion, as irresistible as the tide of the sea, would be swiftly commenced; the principles on which American government is founded would reappear, and the instincts which have animated the race, with rare and temporary exceptions for a full thousand years, would resume their sway over the conduct of the nation. Then, and then only, will it be possible to stop the torrent of blood, and reduce the present war of extermination to an ordinary issue of arms.

It is difficult to believe that the majority of a people, sprung from free nations, and having at least a large admixture of Anglo-Saxon blood, can be resolutely bent, and deliberately decided, on government at home not less absolute than that which Russians prefer to freedom, with the concomitant perpetuation of a war abroad, such as the subjects of Gengis and Timour could only delight in hitherto. The people of the United States have given, in the last two years, every evidence necessary to prove that they are such a people. But, as the reader now sees, some bold men have dared to utter in their land the words of freedom, law and order, once most familiar to the ear. We shall soon know whether these words have still an echo; and we may well listen anxiously, for on the answer depends the duration of this war.

Destruction of a Government Vessel by Fire.

FOUR PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH—NARROW ESCAPE OF OTHERS.

Last night, a few minutes past 9 o'clock, a fire was discovered on board the schooner *Elener*, Capt. D. Townsend, in the employ of the Government, which was lying at anchor in the North River, in front of and a short distance from the Cunard Dock. The deck being loaded with hay, the flames spread with great rapidity, and in a few moments the vessel was enveloped in one entire sheet of fire. The Fire Department of Jersey City and of the lower districts in New-York turned out, but were unable to render any assistance, and for some time no information could be gathered as to the name of the vessel, or whether there were any persons on board. Several small boats from vessels in the vicinity were seen plying around, and finally one of them came ashore with the Captain, first and second mates, the steward and one of the crew—the latter badly burned about the face, hands and feet. The injured man, whose name is Lewis R. Hickman, was taken to Mercer's drug-store, in Montgomery-street, where his wounds were dressed, after which he was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

When the fire broke out there were nine persons on board, consisting of seven persons belonging to the vessel and two passengers—all of whom were in bed at the time. Their names were as follows:

In the after-cabin: Captain, D. Townsend; first mate, James Jones; second mate, Benjamin Loveman; and the steward, John Sopers.

In the midship house adjoining the galley, Charles Cavalier, Joseph Cramer and Lewis R. Hickman, crew, and Robert Blank and Frank ——, passengers. As soon as the alarm was given the Captain, two mates and steward seized what clothing they could and, running out, lowered the small-boat from the stern and escaped.

One of the passengers rushed out from the midship house, but it being filled with burning hay and the flames leaping high into the air, he gave way and fell back. Hickman, barefooted, bareheaded, and but partially dressed, then rushed past him and dashed through the flames, and although badly burned and nearly suffocated, succeeded in making his way on to the jib-boom, from whence he was taken in a small-boat. He saw nothing of his four companions and there is no doubt but that they perished in the flames. The vessel was in the employ of the Government and was to have sailed for Fortress Monroe to-day with 80,000 brick, 500 barrels of cement, about 800 bales of hay and a quantity of coal.

The *Elener* is 279 tons measurement, was owned by T. Runyon, Capt. Townsend, and others of New-York, and was valued at $12,000, and it is thought there was no insurance.

The origin of the fire is not known. Some of the deck hands on the Jersey City ferryboat *Gregory*, which was crossing the river when the fire broke out, say that it was caused by the bursting or falling of the signal lantern.

For a time great apprehension was felt for the safety of vessels lying in the vicinity, owing to the high wind and the danger of the burning vessel getting adrift. She was held fast by the cable and burned to the water's edge.

[Advertisement.]

The Tedium of War.—*Wherever we go, we find people wishing that our soldiers could take the* Southern coast cities as fast as our civilians are taking Knox's inimitable Fall Hat, which defies a match, at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

Oct. 22—*In steamship Persia, for Liverpool*—Miss Argin, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. A. Gelpit, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and 2 daughters, Miss Campbell, Miss Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Jackson, H. Bulkley, New-York; Mr. Birch, Mr. Dugdale, London; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Thouron, New-York; H. W. Luders, Mrs. Thomas L. Luders, 3 children and infant, Philadelphia; John Wood, Glasgow; Amedio H. Simonis, New-York; F. Palmer, Bristol, Eng.; C. H. Sheehan, New-York; F. Harrison, Baltimore; J. G. Holbrook, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. R. Sanjienena, Madrid; Mr. and Mrs. M. Barmore, New-York; C. E. Easter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Easter, [illegible]; Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Code, Philadelphia; Jose M. de Escoriaza, Madrid; G. G. Kelly, Boston; H. [illegible], Constantinople; John Lowitz, New-York; Andres Bernandes, New-Granada; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel [illegible] and child, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Stoke, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Wilde, Germany; Mr. and Mrs. John G. Ogden and two children, Newport; Mrs. Ogden, Newport; Mr. and Mrs. R. P. de Silva, Philadelphia; J. W. Seymour, New-York; Mrs. J. Williams, Washington; J. P. Williams, New-York; C. P. Williams, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Barry, three children and servant, Kingston, C. W.; Geo. Hamilton, N. Y.; J. Montgomery, New-Orleans; C. G. Bean, New-York; Israel T. Hatch, two daughters and son, Buffalo; Miss Blackman, Buffalo; Mrs. Ann E. Bassett, Jamestown, N. Y.; John Day, London; Thos. Sands, Liverpool; G. Streit d'Arriaga Cunha, Attache Portuguese Legation, Washington; Jas. Campbell, T. D. Howell, Jas. S. Partridge, F. Branch, H. Ellis, E. Granier, New-York; T. Homer, Philadelphia; A. De Peyster, Boston; F. Lehman, Liverpool; W. Brunner, A. C. Devries, New-York; W. W. Benson, England; Mr. and Mrs. L. Asher, child and two infants, New-York; Chas. A. Eastman, New-Orleans.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Belle, from Havana—J. Prize, S. Moore, P. Flanery, M. Cassal, H. Genzano.

In schr. Sarah Maria, from Baracoa—Pablo E. Alaya.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 19 | Sun sets.... 5 10 | Moon sets.... 5 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 33 | Gov. Island. 8 22 | Hell Gate.... 9 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22.

Cleared.

Steamers Hope, Bowen, Philadelphia, master; Thomas Swann, Butcher, Washington.

Ships George Raynes, Rand, Panama, Merchant & Buck; Carl, (Brem.,) Otten, Havre, Ruger Bros.; James L. Bogert, Conway, Liverpool, Boyd & Hincken; Volant, Hutchinson, Acapulco, Merchant & Buck.

Barks Maryland, (Brem.,) Hellmers, London, Hennings & Gosling; Marian Oppoli, (Ital.,) Stagno, Cork, Holmbee & Co.; Henry Hill, Merrill, Rio Janeiro, F. Cousinery & Co.; Meran, (Pruss.,) Weitzen, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Lilias, Gilmore, Liverpool, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Schmuckert, (Pruss.,) Pottlich, Lisbon, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Konigen Elizabeth, (Pruss.,) Reich, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Ocean Spray, Stubbs, Montevideo, Brett, Son & Co.; Neptune, (Oldg.,) Duss, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; Francis J. King, Doane, New-Orleans, James E. Ward & Co.; Minnie Miller, White, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Anne, (Br.,) Brown, Queenstown, John Jackson; Ellis Franklin, Kelly, Havana, Albert Horne; Adelphi, Roberts, Maranham, James Bishop & Co.; Mediator, Morin, St. John, N. B., Thomas James.

Schooners Sarah J. Bright, Smith, Providence, master; Advance, Leighton, Millbridge, Simpson & Clapp; E. C. Latham, Hovey, Barnstable, master; Wentworth, (Br.,) Burgess, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Compromise, Andrews, Fall River, master; Leonard, Miner, Calais, Me., T. M. Mayhew; James W. McKee, Christie, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Sarah J. Vaughn, Vaughn, Washington; G. F. Hubbard, Williams, Philadelphia, master; Laura Frances, Higgins, Portsmouth, N. H., S. W. Lewis & Co.; John Lenthall, Tuttle, Portsmouth, N. H., master; Nancy, Boyd, Lubec, Me., Jed Frye & Co.; U. S., McIntyre, Bangor, Metcalf & Duncan; Wonder, Halleck, Washington; Fanny Fern, Gavett, Washington; F. F. Randolph, Risley, Baltimore, M. T. Runyon & Co.; Davison, Jackson, Washington, Mott Bedell; St. Lucar, Barnes, Providence, Wm. S. Brown & Co.

Arrived.

Steamer J. B. Thomson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Laurel, Christofer, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to I. Bynner.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Milton, (of Boston,) Wilson, Cardiff Sept. 16, with coal to Trask & Dearborn.

Bark Sarah, Lothrop, Savanilla 18 ds., with coffee, rubber, &c., to Ribon & Munoz. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Maria Morton, Bulkley, Alexandria 3 ds., in ballast to D. Colden Murray.

Bark Hannah Thornton, Tarr, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar to Jno. A. McGaw & Co.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Barbadoes 9th inst., with sugar to T. T. Dwight.

Bark Houston, Shove, Alexandria 3 ds., in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Brig Annandale, (of Camden,) Tilton, Key West 20 ds., with resin to H. Bennett. Oct. 8, off Abacoa, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Montgomery, on a cruise, all well; 10th inst., was boarded by gunboat Mount Vernon, all well.

Brig Belle, Yates, Havana Oct. 8, with mdse. to Yates & Porterfield. Oct. 8, lat. 24 12, lon. 80 40, was boarded by gunboat Wachusett.

Brig Capella, (of Providence,) Ames, Sagua Oct. 3, with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Fortuna, (Port.,) Borda, Oporto 38 ds., with wine and cork to Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Brig Comet, (of East Machias,) Talbot, Cay Frances Oct. 2, with sugar to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Cyclone, (of Westport,) Bunker, New-Orleans, with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Eben Bradbury, Brown, Kingston, Jam., 22 ds., with logwood, &c., to Henry De Cordova & Co.

Prize schr. Revere, (Br. of Yarmouth, N. S.,) acting master I. A. Brown, from Cape Fear 6 ds. The R. was captured 11th inst., off Cape Fear by U. S. gunboats Maratanza and Monticello. Her cargo consists of salt, trappings, haversacks, &c.

Schr. Sarah Maria, (of Coldspring, L. I.,) Underhill, Baracoa Oct. 10, with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Triumph, Loring, Hatteras Inlet 10 ds., with sutlers' stores to S. A. Jacobs. Has on board 19 contrabands, picked up at sea in a small boat. Is at anchor under Jersey City.

Schr. Elizabeth, (Br., of Digby, N. S.,) Crasceip, East Harbor 22 ds., with salt to Smith, Jones & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Talisman, (of Norwich,) Conner, San Blas, N. G., Sept. 26, with cocoa nuts to Handy & Headley. Has had very heavy weather the entire passage.

Schr. A. J. De Rosett, Hillman, with materials from schr. W. H. Smith, ashore on Berlin Beach, Md.

Schr. Franklin, Bennett, Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Quartermaster.

Schr. J. F. Sturges, Howell, Fortress Monroe, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Schr. J. Collins, Ericsson, Fortress Monroe, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Schr. F. Satterly, Cankling, Fortress Monroe, in ballast to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. A. Falkenburg, Willets, Fortress Monroe, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Schr. Quickstep, Rogers, George's Banks 4 ds., with halibut.

Schr. James Logan, Smith, Philadelphia, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Mary Parker, Petty, Cherrystone 3 ds., with potatoes to Robert Parker.

Schr. Florence, Grant, Fortress Monroe 3 ds., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Schr. J. J. Houseman, Bush, Virginia 3 ds., with potatoes to master.

Schr. Zeno, Crowell, Washington, D. C., 6 ds., to U. S. Quartermaster.

Schr. America, (of Providence,) Reynolds, Alexandria, with mdse. N. Kenny.

Schr. Harriet Newell, Trotter, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Ann, Cole, Baltimore 4 ds., in ballast to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. G. W. Hynson, Small, Norfolk 2 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready.

Schr. E. G. Hubbard, Russell, Portland, Conn., 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Sisk, Ingalls, Philadelphia, with coal for Rockport.

Schr. Clara, Barrett, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Eliza Sheddon, White, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Eliza S. Downing, Thorne, New-Bedford 3 ds., with oil.

Schr. Hudson, Warren, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Eliza Leland, Doyle, Providence 2 ds.

WIND—Sunset, W. N. W., and fresh.

Below.

Ship J. S. Harris, from ——.

Brig Harriet Hallock, from ——.

Also, one bark, unknown.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Perry, Underwriters' Agent, reports that the schr W. H. Smith, ashore on Berlin Beach, will prove a total loss. Materials have been saved.

The British brigantine Moscovado, of and from Demerara, bound to Baltimore, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, put into St. Thomas Oct. 9, with rudder head twisted.

The steam transport United States, at Pier No. 19 North River, is now loading subsistence stores and fodder for Port Royal. The steam transport Ellen S. Terry, at the same dock, is loading subsistence stores and cattle for Newbern, N. C. The steam transport Thomas Swann, at Pier No. 9 North River, is also loading subsistence stores and ammunition for Washington, D. C.

Spoken, &c.

Ann—bark, hence for New-Orleans, was passed, Oct. 20, off Cape May.

John Averill—bark, from Cardenas for Boston, Oct. 21, lat. 37 40, lon. 73 32.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbados, Oct. 6, bark Gazelle, for New-York in a few ds.; brig Atlantic, do. same day; schr. Nellie, Tarbox for Turks Island same day.

At Sagua, Oct. 3, brig Planter, for New-York, ldg., the only Am. vessel.

At Havana, Oct. 8, brigs Croton, for Bristol, R. I., ldg.; Rush, for New-York, do.; ship Thomas Eye, for Valparaiso; bark Emily, hence, dischg.

At Cay Frances, Oct. 9, bark Betsey Williams, for Boston, ldg., the only Am. vessel.

SMITH & BROTHER,

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

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NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

PER SHIPS "VICTORINE," "GERMANIA," AND "GRAND TURK."

We are now receiving from France, out of the above ships, some very desirable

FRENCH CHINA AND FANCY GOODS,

which we are enabled to offer much below market prices.

White French China Dinner Sets, 136 pieces		$25 00
White French China Tea Sets,	44 do.	4 00
White Stone China Toilet Sets,	8 do.	1 25
Cut Glass Goblets, per doz.		1 75

Vases, 50 cents per pair, and upwards.

Also Decorated Dinner Sets, French Clocks and Bronzes, Parian Statuary, &c., at low rates.

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SAVE YOUR MONEY!

TEAS, GROCERIES, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS, CHEAP FOR CASH.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray,

is now offering to the public his immense stock of the above goods cheaper than any grocer in New-York. People should buy their winter stock before prices get too high, and save their money by buying from T. R. AGNEW, who retails at wholesale prices. All goods warranted as represented. Goods delivered in the city free.

N.B.—Think of hams only 8 cents. 260 Greenwich-st.

PURE GLYCERINE SOAP,
MADE BY F. S. CLEAVER.

Delicate in perfume, very excellent in lather and warranted not to injure the skin. Sold by first-class druggists, grocery and fancy stores; wholesale depot Nos. 21 and 23 Dey-st., New-York. J. C. BUYSTON.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—By D. W. IVES & CO., at the marble building, No. 635 Broadway, near Houston-st. THIS DAY, Oct. 23, at 10½ o'clock, a very elegant and well assorted stock of rich and plain furniture, made for the best class of retail trade, and entirely worthy the inspection and confidence of purchasers. The goods include some elegant rosewood and walnut chamber furniture of a high class and beautifully made; also oak enameled and mahogany chamber furniture, parlor suites in brocatel and reps, etageres, centre tables, lamp tables and chairs, lounges, oak and walnut buffets, sideboards, extension tables, chairs, secretary book-cases, library do., dining-room and library suites in reps, hallstands, chairs, tables, &c. We confidently recommend these goods, and assure the public that in every instance they will be sold to the highest bidder. On exhibition day and evening until sale. Packing if required. Catalogues day before sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS—By D. W. IVES & CO., on FRIDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, Nos. 145 and 147 Broadway, a collection of ancient and modern Oil Paintings, about seventy in number, to which we invite the attention of connoisseurs. The paintings will be on exhibition two days before sale, and comprise a Holy Family, attributed to Giulio Romano, of whose work it is a fine example; Landscape by Vanderhayden; a small Interior, copy from Rembrandt; Figures by Louis Crosach; Moonlight by Van Ness; Landscape by Kuntz, and other works by Kessler, Nicolai, Schaumburg, Williams, L. Rodig, Maria, Diebart, and De Vylder. These paintings are many of them of a high order, and are to be sold without any reserve. Also several very interesting landscapes representing celebrated Southern scenes, illustrating the war. On exhibition, and catalogues now ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Oct. 24, at 11 o'clock, in our Gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable private collection of modern and ancient oil-paintings, the property of a gentleman residing on Fifth-av., and removed for convenience of sale—among them will be found the works of Dillessard, Huysmans, E. Verboeckhoven, Mieghard, Vander Werf, Hondekoeter, Lancret, Mericheron, Forster, Kock Kock, P. Lacroix, Keiffer, Dietrice, Van Bloeman, Rosa De Tivoli, Paul Veronese, together with many modern pictures of a high class, by Rodig, Rondel, Lacroix, &c. Also, a choice collection of water-color drawings and oil-paintings in passe partouts. Further particulars in catalogue. They are now on exhibition as above.

FIREMAN WANTED.—ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS taking charge of a boiler and steam-heating apparatus. He must be a sober and intelligent man, and well recommended from his last place. Apply to ADAMS EXPRESS CO., No. 59 Broadway.